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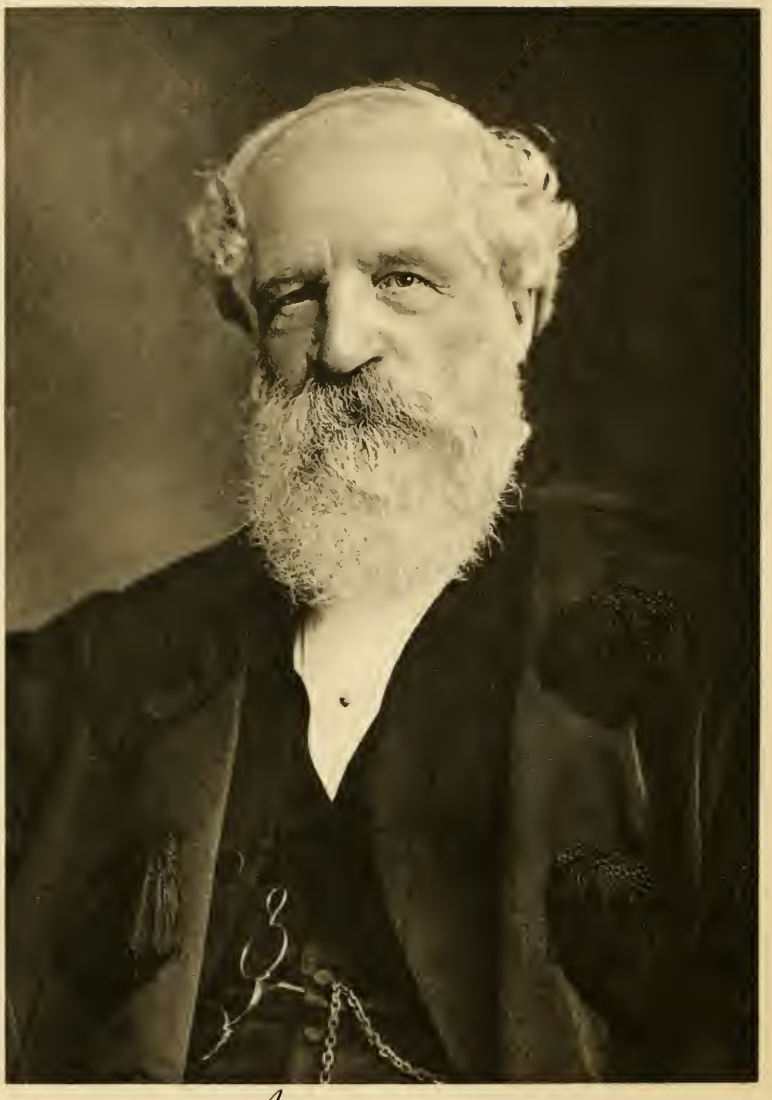

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MEMOIR

OF

SIR JAMES DAVID MARWICK

LL.D., F.R.S.E.

BY

JOHN GRAY M'KENDRICK

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MRS. WILLIAM MARWICK.

From a Daguerreotype.

PREFATORY NOTE.

By the courtesy of Mr. MacLehose I am enabled to reprint Professor M'Kendrick's short Memoir of my Father. To that I have added the testimony of the Corporation of Edinburgh on his retiral from the Town Clerkship of Edinburgh, of his colleagues in the service of the City of Glasgow on his retiral from the Town Clerkship of Glasgow, and of the Corporation of Glasgow on his death; as also a reprint from the Monthly Calendar of Trinity Church, Claremont Street, Glasgow, and a character picture by a close friend of thirty-five years.

As perhaps lending additional interest to the Memoir, I have had reproduced several photographs, including portraits of my Father and Mother before their Marriage and at their Golden Wedding; a portrait of my Father taken shortly after he went to Glasgow, and portraits of his Mother and of his Uncle David and Aunt Mary with whom he was brought up,—these last reproduced from old daguerreotypes. No portrait of my Grandfather is to be found.

D. W. M.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY LIFE. KIRKWALL. EDINBURGH. DUNDEE. 1826-1854.

James David Marwick was born in Leith on 15th July, 1826. His parents resided in Leith for only a short time. The Marwicks were a race of Scandinavian origin, and were connected with Kirkwall for several generations. About the middle of the sixteenth century a family of the name of Balfour emigrated from Fifeshire to Orkney,[1] and, many years afterwards, Rebecca Balfour married Alexander Marwick, who owned a small property near Kirkwall. They had a son James Marwick, who married his cousin Robina Irvine, and their eldest son was William Marwick, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch. William Marwick was a merchant in Kirkwall. He married Margaret Garrioch, who was the daughter of James Garrioch, also a merchant in Kirkwall. The Garriochs were descended from sea-faring folk, no doubt thoroughly Norse in origin, and they were a clever and prosperous people who acquired considerable property.

James was the eldest son of a family of twelve children; four sons and five daughters attained adolescence, and three children died in early infancy. The father, William Marwick, was stricken early in life with what seemed to be a mortal illness, but he lived for many years afterwards. This led the paternal grandfather, James Marwick, also a merchant in Kirkwall, to adopt his name-grandson. He became in early life, from three to four years of age, a member of the grandfather's family circle, which then included the grandfather and grandmother, two unmarried daughters, and a son David. James, who was much attached to his uncle David, adopted

[1] Gilbert Balfour of Montquharry in Fifeshire, Master of the Household to Queen Mary and her consort, King Henry, was appointed Governor of the Castle of Kirkwall and Sheriff of Orkney. He obtained from his brother Robert, Earl of Orkney, a grant of the Islands of Westray, Papay and Pharay for payment of a yearly feu-duty of £118 Scots. *Vide* Rental of Orkney, 1595.

his name and became James David Marwick. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in Kirkwall. In 1842 he went to Edinburgh, and there, it may be said, he entered on the second stage of his career.

The trend of a man's life and the formation of his character are often influenced by two circumstances, over neither of which he has much, if any, control. The one is the inheritance he derives from his ancestors, and the other relates to the scenes amidst which he spends his early years. The effect of both was very marked in the subject of this biographical sketch. He was an Orcadian; he loved the old burgh of Kirkwall, in the streets of which he played and wandered in his early years; the memories of boyhood clustered round the venerable cathedral of St. Magnus, the grim and impressive memorial of the introduction of Christianity into the Islands; he had, from both father and mother, Scandinavian blood in his veins that gave him "sympathies with those wild wastes and roughly tumbling seas"; and he often recalled with delight the grand rock scenery, associated with so much that was daring in adventure and enchanting in legend.

Many years afterwards, in 1875, when he had occasion to return to Kirkwall, to inter an aunt named Isabella Marwick, he wrote the following in an old note-book:

"My daughter and I visited Mr. Brotchie in his property at Swannay on the 17th, and on the 20th I visited Mr. Leask at Boardhouse. Mr. Leask took me to see Marwickhead in Birsay. This bold cliff projects into the Atlantic, and is the habitat of innumerable sea birds of various kinds. Immediately behind the cliff, in a sheltered valley, is the old Scandinavian township of Marwick. In this northern spot, the name of which, translated into English, is 'Sea-mew-bay' (*mar* or *mer*, sea mew, and *wick*, a bay), the early settlers from Scandinavia must have taken up their abode, and either adopted the name *Marwick* or gave it the name. Be that as it may, the descendants of some of these old Norsemen settled in the northern part of the main island, Pomona, and one or two settled in the adjacent island of Rousay, and from one of these I am descended."

This narrative helps us to understand his love of the sea, his sympathy with nature, more especially in her wilder aspects, and the stern and fearless simplicity of his character. Gentle as he usually was, his blood was easily stirred by a recital of wrongs or of injustice, and then he could show a touch of the Berserker fury that characterized the men of the far north. His very appearance, especially in advanced life, betokened his lineage from the hardy and adventurous Norsemen.

He enjoyed for twelve years the care of his grandfather and grandmother, and all the good influences of a Christian home. His grandfather he

MARWICK HEAD, BIRSAY.

From a Photograph by Mr. W. Clark.

describes as "a handsome old man," and he had a vivid recollection of his grandmother, "whose gentle ways were ever afterwards a delight to me."[1] He was also for many years under the influence of an uncle, David, who lavished upon him "a whole-hearted affection, the memory of which is a priceless possession."

His early education he received at a "Subscription School," taught in the first instance by Mr. James Copland, at one time a probationer in the United Associate Seceders, and afterwards by Mr. William Scott, an old pupil of Mr. Copland, who had studied for a time in the Arts classes of the University of Edinburgh. Here Marwick was taught English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, and he records how much pleasure he felt on winning a special prize given by Mr. Baikie of Tankerness: "I carried it home with probably a feeling of greater triumph than I have experienced in any subsequent successes that have fallen to my lot."

Old Mr. Marwick, the grandfather, and his family all attended the ministrations of Dr. Paterson, then the minister of the Associate Seceders, a man of great force of character and stern uncompromising principles. In those days there was much controversy on ecclesiastical matters, in which the clergy of the Established Church, the Seceders, the "Protesters," and the Congregationalists took an active part. It is evident, however, that the grandfather was a man of independent judgment, and no doubt in this, as in other ways, he gave that bias to the mind of his grandson which led to the liberality and breadth of view in church matters characteristic of his after years.

In those days he was fond of boating, sea fishing among the islands off the coast of Orkney, and he often, along with companions, caught trout and grilse in the burn of Wideford and in the loch of Ophir. One of the great events of the year in Kirkwall was the Lammas Fair in Kirkwall, held annually in August, and so vividly described by Sir Walter Scott in the *Pirate*. In the *Retrospect* he states that the Fair, as he saw it in his boyhood, was very similar to the description given by Sir Walter. It was at this time also, when he was about sixteen years of age, that Marwick awakened to the love of literature that was a pleasure to him all his life.

[1] For many interesting reminiscences of those early days I am indebted to *A Retrospect* printed by Sir James in 1905 for the use of members of his family and private friends. This little volume brings a record of Sir James' life down to the time of his appointment to the Town-Clerkship of Glasgow in 1873. For aid in preparing the narrative of his life in Glasgow I am specially indebted to Mr. Robert Renwick, one of the Depute Town-Clerks of Glasgow, than whom no one is more cognisant of Sir James' municipal life in Glasgow. He has also kindly read the proofs. The family of Sir James placed at my disposal note-books, letters, and other documents in their possession.

He fell under the spell of Sir Walter, and he found much enjoyment in the books in the Public Library in Kirkwall. Thus he became acquainted with the writings of Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, David Hume, and others. The home library, as was usually the case in those days, contained weighty but less agreeable volumes, such as Matthew Henry's *Commentary*, Jonathan Edwards on *Free Will*, and Boston's *Four-fold State.*

In the year 1841 boyhood may be said to have ended. It was deemed advisable that Marwick should now go to college, and the University of Edinburgh was chosen. A sister was already at school in Edinburgh. Accordingly, early in 1842, his uncle David and he went from Kirkwall to Leith in a small sloop, and Marwick entered Edinburgh by the Bonnington Road. He then saw, for the first time, Arthur's Seat, the Salisbury Crags, the Calton Hill, and the other picturesque features of Edinburgh. It was once remarked to the writer by a wise Banker in Glasgow, the late Mr. Charles Gardiner, that "those who will probably be governing Glasgow thirty years hence are at present boys in humble positions, say in Ayrshire." He would have been a far-seeing prophet who could have foretold that this lad from distant Orkney would, by and by, take a leading part in the municipal life, not only of Edinburgh, but of Glasgow, and, in a sense, of every town in Scotland.

One of the first friends he made in Edinburgh was Dr. John Brown of Broughton Place Church, to whom he was introduced by a letter from Dr. Paterson of Kirkwall. "He struck me then as one of the handsomest of men. His fine head, benevolent face, and white hair dropping over his shoulders impressed me, and his courtly manners and dignity of bearing I have not forgotten." About this time he also made the acquaintance of Dr. Brown's son, John Brown, physician, essayist, and the author of *Horae Subsecivae,* and of John Cairns, afterwards Dr. Cairns of Berwick, one of the most redoubtable of philosophers and theologians. He then saw for the first time Thomas Chalmers at a meeting held to support and defend Dr. Brown of Broughton Place from some charge or other of heresy, now forgotten, but from which Dr. Brown was acquitted by the U.P. Synod in July 1845.

It appears to have been Marwick's intention, when he left Kirkwall, to adopt the profession of medicine, with the view of going to India, but the influence of a solicitor, Mr. John Walker, induced him to adopt the career of a lawyer, and, also through Mr. Walker's influence, he was led to enter the office of Mr. James B. Watt, a solicitor in 9 York Place, Edinburgh. He served with Mr. Watt for five years (till about 1845), doing the usual routine work of a lawyer's office, and in a general way acquiring habits of

business. There can be little doubt that such a training is one of the best a young man can undergo, whatever may be his vocation in after life. He acquires habits of punctuality, accuracy, and method; he is trained in the construction of reports, of law papers involving statements of fact, and in the careful engrossing of deeds, while, as a rule, he gains some insight into bookkeeping and banking.

During these years Marwick read widely, not only such law books as may be typified by *Erskine's Principles of the Law of Scotland*, but also books on history and on general literature. He was an active member of a literary society, such a society as has sharpened the wits, broadened the sympathies, and enlarged the intellectual horizon of many a young Scotsman. In this society, which, by and by, became merged in the Tusculan Society, he made life-long friends, such men as John F. Rodger, distinguished in law and literature, Patrick Fraser, afterwards Lord Fraser, Samuel Raleigh, who, by and by, was Manager of the Scottish Widows' Fund, and William M'Gillivray, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, now the last survivor of that little band. One of his friends at this time was Andrew Mure, Advocate, afterwards Puisine Judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius. It is clear, therefore, that Marwick lived in a stimulating intellectual atmosphere, and that he chose for his friends young men, not a few of whom, in after years, came to occupy useful and even distinguished positions. At that time he frequently attended the ministrations of John Caird, whose burning eloquence was then attracting crowds to Lady Yester's Church in Infirmary Street. In 1850 Mr. Caird removed to the country parish of Errol, and no doubt there, amidst rural quietude, he was preparing for the distinguished offices he afterwards filled in Glasgow.

Other friends of this period were—John Hill Burton, the historian, and Joseph Robertson, famous in his day as man of literature, archaeologist, antiquarian, and historian. He had a great admiration for Joseph Robertson, who encouraged him in his researches into Burgh Records. Robertson was well described by Sir William Gibson Craig, Lord Clerk Registrar, as "the greatest record scholar in Europe." Cosmo Innes was also a great friend. Both he and Joseph Robertson, years afterwards, helped Marwick in the fight that took place as to precedency between Edinburgh and Dublin on great state occasions. He was also intimate with David Laing, who did so much for antiquarian research in Scotland, and with John Stuart, who, along with Joseph Robertson, was the founder of the Spalding Club, and who took a foremost place among the antiquaries of Scotland. John Hill Burton often saw Marwick in connection with the

first edition of the *History of Scotland*, and he often described the historian's peculiar personal appearance and his rich and racy talk. Sir William Fraser, who founded in the University of Edinburgh the Chair of Ancient Scottish History and Palaeography, now so worthily held by Professor Hume Brown, was also a friend. There can be no doubt that Marwick's strong bias towards antiquarian and archaeological pursuits, which was one of the features of his daily life, was engendered by his friendship with those distinguished men.

While an apprentice he attended law classes in the University of Edinburgh. At the close of his apprenticeship he moved into the office of a Writer to the Signet, with a large practice in conveyancing and estate management. He did so to gain larger experience, and he worked hard at correspondence and the keeping of accounts for two years. Then, in 1850, he went to Dundee to assist Mr. David Mitchell, solicitor there, in the preparation of a Police Bill for that Burgh. Here he remained for four years, until he returned to Edinburgh in 1854. During the first two years of his residence in Dundee, Marwick assisted Mitchell, and he evidently had given satisfaction, as, in October 1852, when Marwick became a procurator in the Sheriff Courts of Forfarshire, Mitchell suggested that Marwick should join his son in partnership, as he wished to retire from active business. This invitation was respectfully declined, and Marwick preferred to enter into partnership with David Barrie, a young solicitor who had been in practice for several years, the son of the Town-Clerk of Dundee.

In Dundee he made many friends, and he more especially mentions George Caird (brother of Dr. John Caird), who afterwards became a merchant in Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. Armitstead, so worthily associated with Dundee, and Dr. Forbes, then Bishop of Brechin. At this time, also, he became a member of the Ward Chapel Congregational Church, and from this date he remained during his whole life a Congregationalist. Marwick, as one of the agents for the poor, practised in the Sheriff and Police Courts, and, on one occasion, he defended a man before a jury and won his case. This gained for him the esteem of John Boyd Baxter, then Procurator-Fiscal.

It has already been mentioned that Marwick served his apprenticeship in the law office of James B. Watt, solicitor, York Place, Edinburgh. He had become intimate with the Watt family, and he looked on Mr. Watt's house as, in a sense, his home. Mr. Watt died, and his son Hugh, in February 1854, invited Marwick to return to Edinburgh and to join him in partnership. This led to some correspondence with Mr. Watt and with

SIR JAMES AND LADY MARWICK BEFORE THEIR MARRIAGE

From Daguerreotypes.

certain of his clients, and at last, after great hesitation, and much indeed against his own judgment, Marwick agreed to return to Edinburgh. This, no doubt, was one of the turning points of his career. There was much to bind him to Dundee. He had made many friends, and he had a good business connection, with scope for professional advancement in a city then rapidly developing as an industrial centre. It is significant that, on a return visit to Dundee some weeks after he had gone to Edinburgh, he was interviewed by the Provost of the time, along with the Magistrates and several members of Council; he was requested to remain in Dundee; and he was informed that if he did so he would be invited to become Town-Clerk of the Burgh as successor to his friend Mr. Barrie. Marwick was obliged to decline this kind and flattering invitation, and he quietly remarks in the *Retrospect*, "I felt it to be due to them also to let them know the personal tie which drew me to Edinburgh." Here he refers to the important event that had happened some time before this—his engagement to Miss Jane Watt, the daughter of his old master. It must be added, however, that when the question of returning to Edinburgh was under discussion, it is noted that "she wisely declined to endeavour to influence me."

It was a characteristic of Marwick's whole career that he was pushed forwards from one position into another by an invisible power. He never sought for promotion; he never was a candidate for any position, except once for a junior clerkship; one important step after another had to be taken, as if by force of circumstances. No doubt this was owing to the impression he made on others that here was a man of marked ability, energy, and sincerity of character.

CHAPTER II.

LIFE IN EDINBURGH. MAN OF BUSINESS AND TOWN COUNCILLOR.

Soon after becoming a member of the legal firm, Marwick was married, in July 1855, to Miss Jane Watt. This was the beginning of a long and happy married life. They were admirably adapted to each other. Both of a warm and affectionate disposition, they found their truest happiness in the social pleasures of the domestic circle, which, as the years passed by, was gradually widened by a family of six daughters and two sons. In the quiet happiness of home life, Marwick escaped from the worries and distractions incidental to his public career; and thus he was able, in times of strain and stress, to maintain that buoyancy of spirit so essential to success. Delicacy of feeling forbids one to do more than state the conviction, founded on an intimate friendship in later years with both, that much of Marwick's success in life, as has been the experience of many notable men, was not a little owing to the unflagging affection and devotion of his wife. Not only was there always a look to encourage and cheer him in times of difficulty, but there were also the even rarer qualities of a sound judgment, when important decisions had to be made, and a clear-eyed perception of the right course to follow.

Marwick, about this time, became a member of Dr. Lindsay Alexander's congregation (Augustine Church), then no doubt the centre of Congregationalism in Scotland. It was a remarkable congregation. Attracted by the eloquence and masterfulness of Dr. Lindsay Alexander, many notable men of the day were members of the church. Marwick notes that there was from the church work an entire absence of political feeling. The potent doctor's sympathies were believed to be Conservative; there were strong Conservatives present in the persons of John Gibson, W.S., the agent for the Duke of Buccleuch, and others; while other pews contained Adam Black and his family, good old-fashioned Whigs; and there were some present who were supporters of Duncan M'Laren, and who were

regarded as Radicals in those days. But such divergencies of political opinion were not seen in the economy of the church.

In 1856 Marwick became a member of the Town Council of Edinburgh. Up to this date he had taken no special interest in municipal affairs; but in this year, 1856, in consequence of the Edinburgh Municipal Extension Act, the municipal boundaries were much extended, and a new Town Council, representing all the wards, had to be elected. He was invited to stand for the Stockbridge Ward, declined, and recommended F. H. Carter, C.A., as a candidate in his place. It seemed likely that Carter would be returned when, at the last moment, he withdrew, on the ground of weak health. Marwick, who had acted as chairman of Carter's committee, consented to allow his name to be voted upon, but he would not address meetings nor do any canvassing. He came in at the top of the poll, and thus was returned to serve for three years, a circumstance which entirely changed the current of his after life.

He was then in his thirtieth year. During his term of service as a member of the Town Council of Edinburgh, he took an active interest in public affairs. A vexed question of that day was as to the erection of a new building for the Trinity Church congregation, dispossessed by the North British Railway. Some held that the Railway Company should compensate the Trustees of the Trinity Hospital to such an extent as would enable the Council to re-erect a building exactly like the old historic church. Marwick held this view, and made his first public speech in support of it. Others contended that it was sufficient to build a suitable church, although not on the lines of the old one. Litigation ensued, with the ultimate result of a decision of the House of Lords in favour of the view that the erection by the Council of a "sufficient" church was all that could be legally demanded.

A more important question was that of the water supply of Edinburgh. Marwick thoroughly investigated the sources of supply, and reported that they were insufficient. At that time the water supply of the city was under the control of the Edinburgh Water Company, but Marwick's action no doubt showed the necessity of having the water supply transferred to a public board.

He also became one of the Council's representatives on the Parochial Board of the City Parish, and here he did good service. In particular, he drew up an elaborate report on the distribution of the city into parochial districts, showing that the divisions were antiquated and unjust. He advocated also the extension of the boundaries of the city, and the incorporation by the Council of the parochial boards, so as to bring the whole of

Edinburgh into one area for poor law purposes. Thus was foreshadowed the policy he advocated long afterwards in Glasgow.

Marwick was at this time politically a Whig. He acted as Chairman of the Liberal Committee of St. Bernard's Ward, and he was thus brought into close relationship with Adam Black, William Gibson Craig, and some of the leading members of the Parliament House. In 1856 Macaulay retired from the representation of the city, and the leaders of the Whig party resolved to nominate Charles Cowan. This did not please some of the younger members, who resolved, if a recommendation must be made, to make an effort to secure Thackeray. This was strongly supported by Dr. John Brown, who numbered the great novelist among his friends. At a meeting of conveners, Marwick was put up to "bell the cat." This he did in an effective speech that overthrew the schemes of the leaders of the party, and for which he was honoured by Alexander Russell, of the *Scotsman*, with the *soubriquet* of "Marplot."

As one of the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital, Marwick took a leading part in a famous incident. Duncan M'Laren won an action against the *Scotsman*, and secured damages to the tune of £400. This sum he handed over to the Governors of the George Heriot Hospital, "to be applied in the purchase of Bibles, to be given to outgoing lads from time to time." Marwick objected to receiving the money for such a purpose, and, to emphasize his argument, suggested that the Governors might find themselves in an awkward position if the *Scotsman* offered them £100 to purchase Psalm books, to be presented along with M'Laren's Bibles. In a day or two the *Scotsman* acted on what the brilliant editor called "this splendid suggestion," and sent a cheque for £150. This was, of course, refused, and next day Marwick was accosted by Russell, who said: "I have got back my £150, *which I would have been awfully sorry if the Governors had kept.* I have had my fun and shown up the affair—making all the parties look ridiculous"!

Marwick took an active part in the election of Lyon Playfair to the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of William Gregory in 1858. It was about this time that James Young Simpson began to show his influence in university affairs. Marwick knew him intimately, and he often referred to the subtile and versatile abilities of that remarkable man. In 1859, along with some dissenting friends, he strongly supported the election of Sir David Brewster to the Principalship of the University of Edinburgh. This was the first appointment of a layman to that important office, and the election was made possible by the passing, in 1858, of a bill "to provide for the better government and

discipline of the Universities of Scotland." This bill was introduced by Lord Advocate John Inglis, afterwards the great Lord President, who co-operated with the previous Lord Advocate, James Moncrieff, afterwards Lord Moncrieff.

Among the many friends Marwick made in these years may be mentioned Alexander Smith, the poet and author of a *Summer in Skye*; Alexander Nicolson, advocate, whose crooning of "The Lone Shieling" will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it; John Ferguson M'Lennan, the well-known writer on Folk-Lore and Marriage Customs; Charles Jenner, the head of the great firm of merchants, but a man of science withal; Alexander Russell, the great editor; and Frederick Bedford, the head master of Heriot's Hospital. Probably, of all these friends, Bedford was the most intimate, and the friendship was continued till Bedford's death. It was through him that Marwick came to know Stopford Brooke, who, many years afterwards, repeatedly visited him in Glasgow. Brooke's *Life of Robertson of Brighton*, and the sermons of the great preacher, made a deep impression on Marwick, and he often referred to the influence of Robertson in widening the theological views of that period. He also, in these years, became intimate with William and Robert Chambers, and formed a friendship with the Chambers' family, which continued for many years.

The term of service in the Town Council expired in 1859. In due time he intimated his intention to retire. The Town-Clerkship was then held by John Sinclair, in conjunction with James Lawrie. Sinclair died suddenly, and Lawrie, who had confined himself to conveyancing and the keeping of registers of deeds, etc., expressed a desire to retire. The eyes of the Council were at once directed to Marwick; he at first dismissed the suggestion; but, as no councillor could be appointed to the office so long as he was a member of Council or for twelve months afterwards, there was plenty of time for reconsideration. To meet the difficulty, he was pressed to retire, which he did in November 1859; but, a few months before the election of 1860, he was again waited on by a number of members of Council. Brown Douglas was then Lord Provost. Marwick was informed that the office of Town-Clerk had been kept open till the legal disqualification had been removed by the lapse of twelve months from the date of his withdrawal from the Council, and the deputation hoped that he would now accept the office. This he did; and he was appointed Town-Clerk of Edinburgh on 18th December, 1860, when he was 34 years of age. He retained his private practice, but his brother William, who had commenced practice as a solicitor in Arbroath, removed to Edinburgh and relieved him of part of his private work. Five years thereafter William died.

CHAPTER III.

TOWN-CLERK OF EDINBURGH, 1860-1873.

During his tenure of office as Town-Clerk of Edinburgh, Marwick had many important duties to perform in connection with public measures and public events. He served under five Lord Provosts—Brown Douglas, Charles Lawson, William Chambers, William Law, and James Cowan. With all of these he had the most pleasant relations, and it was one of the experiences of his life of which he was proud that, in a number of instances, both in Edinburgh and in Glasgow, he became one of the Trustees and Executors of men with whom he had served while they occupied the civic chair. No man had a higher sense of the importance of the duties and the extent of the responsibilities of the Town-Clerk of a great city, and it was mainly for this reason that he always strenuously contended that the appointment should be held *ad vitam aut culpam*. He held that, as Town-Clerk, he came, in a sense, between the people and the members of the Town Council. He was not merely a clerk whose duty it was to record, in proper form, the doings of the Council, nor was he merely their law agent and legal adviser, but he held that he had duties to perform with regard to the public as well as to the members of Council. He illustrated his position as being similar to that of one of the permanent secretaries of a great department of state, as, for example, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who might serve under successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, representing, it might be, opposite political opinions, but whose duty it was to guide, advise, and, possibly, restrain his political chiefs with regard to the finances of the nation. So Marwick argued that while Lord Provosts and Town Councillors came, served for a time, and disappeared, the office of the Town-Clerk should maintain that fair continuity of policy on which true progress depends. He liked, in an especial manner, to be the right-hand man of the Lord Provost for the time being, but, at the same time, he was always courteous and open to the suggestions of any member of the Council.

DAVID AND MARY MARWICK.

From a Daguerreotype.

In July 1864 he lost his uncle David, who died of typhus fever. Marwick says: "On the eighteenth of this month, after an illness of eight days, one of the purest and most loving spirits passed into the rest of the just made perfect. I think I may venture to say that the unbounded love he gave me I reciprocated, and shall cherish till the shadows draw around myself. A few days later I laid his head beside those of my grandfather and my grandmother, the whole town evincing its respect and sympathy."

It is unnecessary now to give a detailed account of the many good services he rendered to Edinburgh during his tenure of the Clerkship. An annuity tax which was established in 1633, 1649, and 1661, and extended over an enlarged area of the city in 1809, for the support of certain of the city clergy, was the cause of bitter controversy for many years. Strenuously opposed at all times by Dissenters, the opposition became tenfold during the Voluntary Controversy, and, at the same time, even the clergy themselves and those who were, by antiquated usage, exempted from the tax, felt that it was an anachronism and that it must be swept away. This was done in 1860, and a body was constituted termed "The Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Commissioners" to carry the Act into effect.

He assisted in the passage of a general Police Act for Scotland in 1862, and, in the same year, a bill relating to the maintenance and repair of roads and streets in the Edinburgh district. In 1863-4 he acted for the Council in an important Reference to Lord Colonsay, then Lord President of the Court of Session, with regard to the relative liabilities of Edinburgh and Leith as to the purification of the Water of Leith. In 1866 he drafted a Provisional Order relating to amendments and consolidation of the Police Acts of Edinburgh, which was submitted to the Home Secretary and secured the passing in 1867 of the Edinburgh Provisional Order Confirmation Act. This year, 1867, also saw an important Act for improving the amenity and sanitary condition of Edinburgh. In 1868, the year in which was passed "The Representation of the People in Scotland" Act, Marwick assisted the Lord Advocate of the day in drafting an Act to amend the law relating to royal and parliamentary burghs, amendments rendered necessary by the operations of the larger Act already referred to.

One of the most important measures successfully carried through was the Act of 1869 constituting "The Edinburgh and District Water Trust," a Trust to which Marwick was at once elected law agent and clerk. Hitherto not only had the daily amount of water supplied to Edinburgh

been insufficient, but it was felt that the supply should not be in the hands of a private company, but in that of public trustees. A famous controversy took place, and public feeling was keenly excited. In 1870 a bill was promoted for effecting the transfer and likewise receiving an additional supply from St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes, but objection was taken to the alleged presence in the water of enormous numbers of "water fleas." A strong minority in the Town Council contested every clause, and ephemeral literature, containing a portrait of the water flea, not unlike William Blake's drawing of "The Ghost of a Flea," was scattered broadcast. The promoters of the bill were successful in transferring the water supply from the private company to public trustees, but the provisions for an additional supply of water from St. Mary's Loch did not pass.

In 1870 Marwick rendered the Lord Advocate assistance in the preparation of a bill for the amendment of the law as to the election of magistrates and councillors of royal and parliamentary burghs. The mere enumeration of those important Acts of Parliament relating to Edinburgh is an indication of the strenuous life led by Marwick during these years. It was also at this time that he acquired that unrivalled experience of municipal law and of parliamentary procedure that were afterwards to be at the service of Glasgow. He became acquainted with all the leading men then at the parliamentary bar, and with many distinguished members of both Houses of Parliament. In the office with his secretaries and clerks, in the consulting room with the able barristers who were to support the case of the Council, and in the Parliamentary Committee Rooms, Marwick was always efficient and always at home.

There was, however, another sphere of labour of a literary kind in which Marwick was busily engaged during these years. In 1861 he was appointed Clerk to the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland. While acting in this capacity he had the opportunity of looking into the Records of that body, so far as these were known to exist, and it appeared to him that, as they threw light upon the burghal history of Scotland and the commercial relations of this country with the other countries of Europe, they were well worthy of publication. He was supported in this view by Cosmo Innes, Joseph Robertson, David Laing, John Hill Burton, and John Stuart. The matter was brought before the Convention, and Marwick undertook to edit a volume dealing with the records. This volume, containing a valuable historical introduction, made its appearance in 1866, and contained prints of burghal records from 1295 to 1597, along with the extracts from the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, and from the Burgh Records of Edinburgh

and Aberdeen. The volume was well received, and the Convention authorized the publication of a second volume. Wider scope for historical research regarding burghal institutions was afforded by the formation of the Scottish Burgh Records Society about 1867; and, in co-operation with Cosmo Innes Marwick prepared a volume containing the old Burgh laws from the earliest period on record till the return of James I. to Scotland in 1424. In 1868 he investigated the records as to the early practice of the Royal Burghs of Scotland in regard to the admission of women as burgesses. This led to a thorough investigation of the conditions of membership of these early communities, and Marwick wrote and printed for the Burgh Records Society the sheets of a work on Burgess-ship, Guild Brotherhood, and Membership of Crafts in Edinburgh, bringing the subject down to 1872.

In December 1869 Marwick issued another volume to the Scottish Burgh Records Society, containing extracts from the records of the Burgh of Edinburgh from 1403 to 1528; and, in March 1870, he continued to show his industry by submitting to the Convention of Burghs the second volume of its records, which continued the publication from 1597 to 1614, along with extracts from the Burgh Records of Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Ayr, and Haddington. On 11th November of the same year he issued to the members of the Town Council, and also of the Burgh Records Society, a volume of charters and other documents relating to Edinburgh from 1143 to 1540. In December 1871 he issued to the Burgh Records Society the second volume of *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, with selections from the accounts of the Treasurers and Deans of Guild of the city from 1528 to 1556-7. In connection with litigation arising out of the removal of Trinity College Church, already referred to, he likewise prepared two volumes in 1871, one consisting of the Charters and Documents relating to the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Holy Trinity, and the Trinity Hospital of Edinburgh, A.D. 1160-1661, and the other being a history of the Church and Hospital for that period.

Thus, while he acted as Town-Clerk of Edinburgh, he prepared no fewer than nine volumes relating to the history and ancient practices of the Scottish Burghs, throwing light on the conditions of civic life in those early days. His labours were soon recognized. So early as 1861 he had become a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and in 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. For many years he was also a member of the Royal Society Club.

Another interesting literary undertaking was the preparation, in 1863, of a *History of the High Constables of Edinburgh*, which was printed for private circulation in that year. It was undertaken at the instigation of

Charles Lawson, junior, the eldest son of the Lord Provost of the time, Charles Lawson of Borthwickhall, and it was founded on a lecture prepared by Marwick. This was extended into a volume of considerable size, giving a full account of the early history of the High Constables Society, which had a more ancient origin than was at one time supposed. To it were added historical notes on the municipal administration of Edinburgh in early times, along with interesting accounts of life in Edinburgh in those early years. This volume contains also interesting details as to the keeping of the first day of the week in Scotland in early times, and the gradual influx into Scotland from England of the Puritanical mode of spending the day, a practice that for many years clung so closely to Scotland as to lead ill-informed persons to suppose that the rigid Scottish "Sabbath" was of indigenous origin.

In addition to his ordinary work as Town-Clerk, Marwick had often to prepare addresses to Royal personages on the occasion of their visits to Edinburgh, and to distinguished persons who received the freedom of the city. A few of these may be mentioned. In 1861 the great soldier, Sir James Hope Grant, received the freedom of the city in acknowledgment of his success as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in China in 1860. In the same year the Queen and the Prince Consort visited Edinburgh in October, and laid the foundation-stones of the new Post Office and of the Museum of Science and Art. This led to the formation of a friendship with Thomas Archer, Director of the Museum, a friendship that was close and uninterrupted. In November of that year the Magistrates and Council presented addresses to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the latter attaining his majority. This was a sad year, as on the 14th of December the Prince Consort died. The deepest sympathy was felt for the Queen, and an address of condolence was sent to her. Marwick was much touched by an incident which came to his knowledge. When a reply to the address was prepared by the Home Office and laid before the Queen, it did not appear to Her Majesty to be adequate, and she wrote another reply with her own hand.

The year 1863 was notable as that of the betrothal and marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra. The Lord Provost and Marwick witnessed the arrival of the Princess in London, and the historic scene made a deep impression on his memory.

The Royal marriage took place on the 10th of March at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and, immediately thereafter, the Queen intimated that she would receive addresses from the Corporations of the capitals of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and it was arranged that the addresses

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, EDINBURGH, "IN THE SIXTIES."

were to be presented on the 26th of March. When the Lord Provost and the Town-Clerk arrived at Windsor Castle (the deputation being limited to two persons at the Queen's request) they were informed by the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, that the deputation from Dublin would immediately follow that of London. This led to a famous controversy as to the precedency of the representatives of the two capitals, in which, as Town-Clerk, Marwick took an active part, and, some time afterwards, he prepared a volume of considerable size dealing with the whole question. The matter of precedency was discussed before a committee of the Privy Council, and on 23rd February, 1864, it was intimated that the committee had come to the conclusion that neither of the parties had established a claim to precedence.

In 1863 the freedom of the city was conferred on the eminent statesman, Lord Palmerston; in 1867 on William Lloyd Garrison, in recognition of his long exertions to abolish slavery in the United States of America; in 1868 on Lord Napier of Magdala, in recognition of his brilliant services as Commander-in-Chief of the expedition to Abyssinia; on the same day, on the eminent physician, Sir James Young Simpson (who died in May 1870), and, two months thereafter, on John Bright.

It was also in 1868 that, after considering the question of the admission of Lady Burgesses, and on the advice of the Town-Clerk, the freedom of the city was conferred on the Baroness Burdett Coutts, eminent in philanthropy and in all good works.

On all such public occasions, and when addresses were presented, it need hardly be said that the Town-Clerk of Edinburgh showed to great advantage. He had a remarkable gift of writing sonorous prose in a stately style, and of accentuating those points that commanded the attention both of the public and of the individual to whom the address was made. His stately presence and manner, during the reading of the address, were always impressive. This was often noticed during his career as Town-Clerk of Edinburgh, and afterwards when he occupied the same position in Glasgow.

Marwick had always the faculty of surrounding himself by a circle of devoted friends. Of a sociable disposition and given to hospitality, he drew towards himself many distinguished men then in the metropolis of Scotland, and not a few of the friendships then formed continued throughout life. Among these friends need be mentioned only the names of James Badenoch Nicolson of Glenbervie, advocate, one who—as draughtsman of public bills—in his day exercised an important influence on legislation for Scotland and on Scotch education, one who was always a true and sagacious adviser. Another friend was William Watson, afterwards Lord Watson and a Lord of Appeal, a man for whose

intellectual attainments Marwick had a high esteem. Reference has already been made to Thomas Archer. He was also a personal friend of Adam Gifford, afterwards Lord Gifford, who founded the Gifford Lectureships in the Universities of Scotland on Natural Theology, subject to no dogmatic tests. He often referred to him as a man of strong literary and philosophic tastes. Dr. John Moir and Dr. Thomas Grainger Stewart were also valued friends and professional advisers. Marwick's help might always be depended on in any contest in which a friend was engaged, and, no doubt, he assisted Grainger Stewart when he contested the Chair of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. Stewart was unsuccessful, as William Sanders secured the majority of votes in the Court of Curators, but some years thereafter Stewart obtained the Chair of Practice of Medicine in succession to Thomas Laycock. Marwick often also spoke of Sir Henry Littlejohn, so long the Surgeon of Police and Medical Officer of Health of Edinburgh, and with whom he was frequently associated in matters relating to the sanitary condition of Edinburgh.

Throughout his whole life Marwick had a keen interest in the progress of science generally, and he had several scientific pursuits. He was one of the earliest amateurs in photography, and went through all the drudgery of preparing wet plates and modes of development now quite antiquated. In 1862 the Edinburgh Photographic Society was founded, and Marwick became the first President. Several years afterwards he induced, through the influence of Joseph Robertson, Sir William Gibson Craig, the Lord Clerk Registrar, to have the treasures of Register House reproduced by photo-zincography, recently invented by Sir Henry James. This led ultimately to the reproduction of many of the national manuscripts of Scotland. His connection with photography also brought him the friendship of Piazzi Smythe, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, and he took a deep interest in Smythe's strange theories regarding the Egyptian Pyramids. He also devoted himself in spare hours, and more especially in later years, to the use of the microscope, and he took a great delight in observing the markings on diatoms and other small microscopic objects. Still later he was much interested in the use of a spectroscope.

Reference has already been made to the friendships he formed with successive Lord Provosts. Duncan M'Laren, a notable man of that day, was Lord Provost of Edinburgh before Marwick's term of office. On several occasions Marwick differed from Mr. M'Laren, and was obliged to oppose him vigorously. This, however, did not, in the least degree, affect the friendship that existed between them, and, indeed, M'Laren was one who thoroughly appreciated the courage and straightforwardness

of Marwick's uncompromising opposition. M'Laren seemed to be rather inclined to encroach on the province of the Town-Clerk. For example, Sinclair, one of the Town-Clerks before Marwick's day, told him that M'Laren, as Lord Provost, claimed a right to interfere with the drafting of minutes of Council and committees. Sinclair objected, and said that he would not allow the Lord Provost, or any other person, to interfere with the minutes otherwise than by motion in the Council or in committee. Marwick adds: "His firm and most proper attitude led to a discontinuance of all such further attempts."

Marwick was fond of travelling. In July 1867 he accompanied the Commissioners of Northern Lights on a tour of inspection to the lighthouses under their charge. He then visited, in company with Lord Provost Chambers and James Falshaw, afterwards Lord Provost of Edinburgh, both Orkney and Shetland, and they had a most enjoyable time in the steam yacht *Pharos*, amid the scenes so graphically depicted by Sir Walter Scott in the *Pirate*. Another great journey he was fond of referring to took place in 1872, when, in company with Archer and Samuel Raleigh, he went to the exhibitions at Moscow and Copenhagen.

He was soon, however, to enter on a new stage of his singularly successful career. Towards the end of 1872 he received a letter from Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Watson, then Lord Provost of Glasgow, requesting him to meet a small deputation from the Town Council of that city. Marwick thought the deputation probably wished to consult him regarding some of the arrangements in the Town-Clerk's office, but, to his surprise, they said the object of their visit was to ascertain if he would be disposed to transfer his services to Glasgow. These negotiations were communicated to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and his committee, and they at once expressed the hope that he would see his way to remain in Edinburgh. They even suggested that if the salary proposed did not meet with Marwick's views they were prepared to reconsider it. While deeply sensible of such generous treatment, Marwick, after much consideration, resolved to accept the invitation from Glasgow, one of the special conditions being that the appointment be held *ad vitam aut culpam*. He left the Metropolis amidst the deep regrets, but with the good wishes, of the community. A silver centre table ornament was voted by the Council; the High Constables presented an illuminated address; the citizens gave a banquet, presided over by Lord Provost Cowan, with William Watson (afterwards Lord Watson) and Thomas Archer as croupiers; and a full-length portrait by Robert Herdman, R.S.A., was given to Mrs. Marwick, and, indeed, overwhelming but not undeserved kindness was shown on all hands.

CHAPTER IV.

TOWN-CLERK OF GLASGOW, 1873-1903.

Marwick became Town-Clerk of Glasgow when he was forty-seven years of age. On 10th March, 1873, the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, acting under the professional guidance of Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, a well-known and much-esteemed lawyer in Glasgow, appointed Marwick to be Town-Clerk of that city, and, on the 28th of March, he attended a meeting of the Council and took the oaths of office. As a matter of fact, Marwick acted as Town-Clerk of both Edinburgh and Glasgow for a few weeks, until the Town Council of Edinburgh had time to elect his successor. Andrew Cunningham, who had acted as interim Clerk on the resignation of Turner, the previous Town-Clerk, resigned, and received a commission as depute.

Along with Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, the two men who had most to do with bringing Marwick to Glasgow were James Watson (afterwards Sir James) and William Walls. With Sir James Watson and his family the Marwicks became very intimate. With William Walls he also became very intimate. Walls, who was a native of Kirkwall, knew Marwick in his early boyhood, and he was one of the first to offer his old friend a warm welcome. Marwick always spoke of Walls not only in affectionate terms, but also with feelings of admiration for his character and ability. Walls at one time filled the office of Magistrate, and at another that of City Treasurer.

Marwick's long experience in municipal affairs was soon felt in Glasgow. One of the first steps he took was to re-organize the arrangements of the Town-Clerk's office. He submitted an elaborate report to the Magistrates and Town Council, with recommendations as to appointment of deputes and distribution of the work of the office. These recommendations were unanimously adopted. Matters relating to municipal business were put under the immediate charge of Donald Hamilton; the Gas and Water

KILLERMONT HOUSE.

From a Photograph by Sir James Marwick.

Trusts were taken up by James G. Munro, a nephew of one of the former Town-Clerks; the affairs of the City Improvement Trust were given to A. W. Grant, and when, a few years afterwards, he resigned, they passed into the hands of John Bowers; Robert Renwick, who had accompanied Marwick from the Town-Clerk's office in Edinburgh, had assigned to him the work of Conveyancing; while Cunningham took charge of the Burgh Court and Property Registers. The volume of business in the Town-Clerk's office was large when Marwick took it over, and, year by year, as the city expanded, it increased, but Marwick's great faculty of organization and his rapid and accurate business habits made it comparatively easy for him to control and regulate it. As Town-Clerk his duties were multifarious. He frequently had to attend many meetings of Committees and of Trusts in one day; he had to discuss matters of importance with members of the Council and with business men; he might be called upon at any moment to give legal advice, often on matters of great delicacy; and, in a general way, not only did he, by his depute and assistants, record the minutes of all Council and committee meetings, but he had to guide the affairs of the Council, more especially on points of order.

The society into which he was thrown was in many respects different from that of Edinburgh. Glasgow was not only a much larger and more populous city, but it had wider and more varied interests. This was soon recognized by Marwick. Received with the hospitality invariably shown by the prominent citizens of Glasgow to a new-comer, he remarked to an Edinburgh friend, that the conversation and company at a dinner party in Glasgow were often different from that which he had left in Edinburgh. In the Metropolitan city the guests were not unfrequently of one social caste, legal, clerical, medical, and the conversation ran mostly on literary or professional lines. In Glasgow, on the other hand, those around the social board might include merchants having interests in many foreign lands, engineers, shipbuilders, lawyers, medical men, and, perhaps, a representative or two of the University. Marwick observed that this diversity led to more general conversation.

For thirty years he held this important office. For the first seven years he resided in No. 2 Great Western Terrace, and from motives springing from the state of his health, he moved, in 1880, to Killermont, near Maryhill. Here he remained for twelve years; and then, in 1892, he took up his abode at No. 19 Woodside Terrace (for many years the house of his friend, Dr. A. B. M'Grigor), where he died. His life at Killermont he thoroughly enjoyed. The large old house, with its handsome rooms and delightful library, stood in spacious grounds on the banks of

the Kelvin. Here he could walk undisturbed in the fields, or along the banks of the river, beneath a sheltering of magnificent old trees, or he could spend an hour in the large and well-furnished garden. Always fond of animals, his horses and dogs, and such pets as pigeons and poultry, received a large share of kindly attention. He was interested in nature, so that the trees and the wild birds and the flowers were never-failing objects of interest. The writer has no doubt that his residence in Killermont, although it was rather far removed from his work, was not only the means of adding to his enjoyment of life, but of lengthening his days.

Before residing at Killermont, Marwick and his family were in the habit of spending the holidays either in a quiet country place, such as Corrie, in Arran, or at Muchalls, on the Kincardineshire coast, near Aberdeen, or in a Continental tour. He visited Norway three times.

While at Killermont, the family did not take summer holidays elsewhere, but there were several visits to the Continent and to Norway. In 1890 he, with three members of his family, went to Oberammergau, to see the Passion Play, and the Bavarian Highlands. He visited Egypt and Palestine and the Bosphorus, and wrote for private circulation a little volume describing this famous journey, no doubt the most important in his life. In 1900, accompanied by Lady Marwick and a daughter, he visited the Riviera and Italy. At Killermont and elsewhere, during his summer holidays, he occupied himself with photography, and he made large collections of photographs, all developed, toned, and mounted in artistic style, by himself and members of his family. His skill as a photographer far excelled that of the majority of amateurs, and he often said that he had served a long apprenticeship to the art, and that he had followed with practical interest the evolution of the various processes. No one enjoyed these summer holidays more than he did. Surrounded by his family, and with the companionship of one or two friends, he led a happy life, some of the incidents of which will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of taking a share in them.

In Glasgow, as in Edinburgh, he was surrounded by a circle of warm friends. Always hospitable, he often entertained distinguished visitors from other parts. A few of these may be mentioned. George MacDonald, poet and novelist, was a visitor in 1889 and 1900. There was a curious affinity between MacDonald and Marwick, not only in common sympathies and aspirations, but even in personal appearance. They were of the same general build, and they had the same leonine head crowned with abundance of hair, now passing into grey. Their voices were even somewhat similar.

There is a photograph in existence in which, side by side, they might pass for twin brothers.

On the occasion of the first visit, George MacDonald delivered one or two public lectures, and preached for the Rev. Dr. Hunter in Trinity Church. Marwick tells the following story of the photograph: "Mr. Annan, the photographer, came to us to induce the Doctor to give him a sitting, and though he evidently did not wish to be taken, he consented to accompany me to the studio. But when there he resolutely refused to sit unless I would be included in the photograph. Some people had professed to see a brotherly likeness between us, and he confirmed it by designating me his twin. So the twins were taken together. He and my daughter Kate became great friends, so he gave her the proof-sheets of one of his works containing his manuscript alterations, which show the most careful revisions."

Another great friend was the learned Principal Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, and well-known as a leader among Congregationalists, the religious denomination with which Marwick had always been associated. His friend Badenoch Nicholson of Glenbervie was a frequent visitor, and Marwick, who was warmly attached to him, deeply deplored his death.

As already mentioned, while in Edinburgh the Marwick family attended Augustine Church, the pastor of which at that time was the Rev. W. Lindsay Alexander, D.D. On his removal to Glasgow he joined Trinity Church, of which William Pulsford, D.D., was pastor; he continued to be a member of this congregation for the remainder of his life. Dr. William Pulsford was at one time minister of Albany Street Church, Edinburgh, and when he went to Trinity Church, Glasgow, he was succeeded in the Edinburgh pulpit by his brother, John Pulsford, D.D. Marwick had a high esteem for both brothers. William Pulsford's thoughtful, deliberate style, and at the same time deeply spiritual insight, had a great influence on Marwick, an influence which he often referred to in private conversation. He also had a strong affection for Dr. John Pulsford. The writer can well recollect more than one visit of John to Killermont, when, under the shadow of an old elm tree, the dreamy, mystic preacher, John Pulsford, poured forth out of his treasures, both new and old. Few were more original both in thought and in words, and no one, perhaps, had a more vivid conception of the spiritual world in which we are enwrapped. Like an Eastern sage, he had a curiously high estimate of the sacredness of life, so we sometimes said that with John Pulsford even a midge on a hot summer evening *might* escape with impunity. On Dr. William Pulsford's death Marwick took an active part in inducing the Rev. John Hunter, D.D., to come from Hull to Trinity

Church. Dr. Hunter also became a warm personal friend, and Marwick had the highest appreciation of his remarkable ability as a preacher and as a man of liberal and advanced thought.

Another friend whose name must be noticed is Dr. David Yellowlees, for many years Physician Superintendent of Gartnavel Asylum. In 1874 Marwick took an active part in inducing Dr. Yellowlees to come from the Glamorganshire County Asylum to Glasgow. A very warm friendship united the two, and, in times of stress and difficulty, there was probably no one in Glasgow with whom Marwick was more ready to take counsel than with David Yellowlees. He was never weary of expressing to other friends, such as the present writer, the warm affection he had for him. Three other friends were the late Sheriff Francis William Clark, Sheriff William Guthrie, and Principal John Caird, D.D. Clark and Guthrie he knew in Edinburgh. It would be invidious to mention the names of many friends he had in municipal circles, but we may mention J. B. Russell, the Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, for whom he had a high esteem. He had a great admiration and friendship for Joseph P. Thomson, D.D., the well-known writer on Egyptology, for a time pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and who ultimately resided and died in Berlin, 1879. In 1875 Thomson visited Glasgow, residing with Marwick, and he delivered an address in the City Hall on the rather strained relations that then existed between Germany and the Vatican. Marwick often remarked that he never listened to more lofty and persuasive eloquence than that of the American preacher.

In 1875 Marwick had a severe attack of pneumonia that nearly ended his life. This illness made a deep impression on him.

The incidents in Marwick's domestic life were those met with in the life of almost everyone. In 1886 his daughter, Jean, was married to the well-known architect, Mr. John James Burnet, A.R.S.A., and in 1893 his eldest daughter, Kate, was married to the Rev. Dugald Butler, M.A., D.D., now parish minister of Galashiels. The elder son, David William Marwick, LL.B., W.S., settled in Edinburgh, and is a member of the firm of Messrs. Simpson & Marwick, W.S. He married, in 1895, Miss Louise Peterkin. The younger son, James, after spending some years in Glasgow as a chartered accountant, settled in the United States, where he has built up for himself a large business as accountant both in New York and in other cities in the United States and in Canada. Three daughters are at home. He had also the delight of seeing several grand-children around his knees, the children of his son David.

On 9th July, 1880, Dr. and Mrs. Marwick celebrated their silver

ST. MAGNUS CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S PALACE, KIRKWALL.

From a Photograph by Mr. W. Clark.

wedding at Killermont. The children arranged a "surprise" dinner party, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Pulsford, Dr. and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. Hugh Watt and Miss Georgina Watt (brother- and sister-in-law), Dr. David Yellowlees, and Dr. and Mrs. M'Kendrick. After dinner, Dr. Bedford proposed the health of Dr. and Mrs. Marwick with the warmth and kindliness so characteristic of him.

Twenty-five years afterwards, in 1905, Sir James and Lady Marwick celebrated, in Holme House, Haddington, their golden wedding. The family and friends formed a happy party, and Sir James was full of energy, appreciating, like a school-boy, the tokens of affection in the form of gifts, and absorbed in interest in the photographic and other proceedings of the day. But there was one vacant chair.

On March 5th, 1901, Lady Marwick and he met with the great sorrow of their lives by the death of their daughter, Maud Marwick. She was a bright and highly-gifted woman, fond of music and literature, and also devoted to good works outside the family circle. It is believed that, in visiting humble dwellings in a poor part of the city, she caught an infectious pneumonia, which carried her off in a few days, to the profound grief of all who knew her. Although Sir James bore this heavy affliction with courage and resignation, and although his nature was one that did not readily give expression to his deepest feelings in effusive words, there can be no doubt that the loss affected the few remaining years of his life.

In 1893 Marwick visited Kirkwall with two of his daughters, and he was much impressed by the scenes of his early days. He says in a note: "Few indeed of those I had known there remained. They mostly rested in the churchyard of St. Magnus Cathedral. But the reception we met was most kind, and, to my surprise, a deputation of the Magistrates waited upon me and intimated the desire of the Council to present me with the freedom of the Burgh. The compliment was very gratifying. Accordingly, on the 26th of August the Provost and Magistrates came to my hotel and escorted me and my daughters to the Town Hall, which was densely crowded, and there Provost Spence, in an exceedingly kind speech, presented me with the ticket of honorary burgess-ship, after I had taken the necessary declaration and signed the roll."

In June 1881, and for some time previously, Dr. Marwick's health was not good, and he was ordered rest. Along with Sir William and Lady Collins, the Misses Collins, and Dr. Andrew Fergus, he visited France and Switzerland. About this time, too, for health reasons, he thought of resigning his office, but was dissuaded from doing so by Dr. Andrew Fergus.

In 1888, when Her late Majesty Queen Victoria opened the new Municipal Buildings, she conferred the honour of Knighthood upon the Town-Clerk. None wore the honour more worthily. He was much gratified to receive at this time an address of congratulation from the Orkney and Shetland Literary Association.

In 1905 he was requested to give the Rhind lectures in Edinburgh for 1907, and he chose for a subject "The Burghs and Burghal Institutions of Scotland." The request was communicated to him by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dr. David Christison. Sir James, in the first instance, accepted the appointment, and actually began to prepare the lectures, but, in August 1906, he most reluctantly relinquished the lectureship in the following letter to Dr. Christison:

"When the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland did me the honour, in November last, to appoint me Rhind Lecturer for 1907, and arranged as my subject 'The Burghs and Burghal Institutions of Scotland,' I accepted the commission as a compliment which harmonized with much of my work during the last forty years. No subject could be more congenial, and it would be a great pleasure to me to be able to perform the work as it *should* be done. But what I could have undertaken with a comparatively light heart even a few months ago, troubles me now.

"I have two works in hand, which I am under special obligation to finish. The one is the completion of my collection of the Charters of Glasgow; and the other is a volume dealing with the City of Glasgow—its old relations with what may be called the Clyde Burghs,—and specially the River Clyde and its Developments. Both of these I hope to finish this year. The latter, especially, involves a good deal of what I should have had to say in the lectures which your Council have been pleased to assign to me. I shall of course be glad to send them a copy of the book when finished.

"May I beg the favour of your submitting this communication to the Council, and asking them to relieve me from the honourable duty they were pleased to assign to me. It is, I can assure them, with deep regret that I relinquish it."

In 1898 Sir James's friend, Principal Fairbairn, suggested that he might give a short course of lectures in Oxford, on municipal institutions. In a letter from Principal Fairbairn, dated January 25th, 1898, Dr. Fairbairn says: "I find your subject excites very distinct interest, and we shall be very happy indeed to be the means of introducing so important a matter to the University of Oxford. Many of our thoughtful students of political and economical subjects feel that the exposition of the practical working of a

great municipality will be an important contribution to the science of living politics, especially in their relation to the well-being of the people."

Sir James, however, was reluctantly obliged to give up the hope of delivering these lectures.

In 1886 he gave a paper to the Philosophical Society in Glasgow on "Early Guilds of Merchants and Craftsmen"; and, in 1904, he gave another paper to the same Society, entitled, "Some Observations on Primitive and Early Markets and Fairs."

Reference has already been made to the volumes issued, while Marwick was in Edinburgh, on behalf of the Convention of Royal Burghs. In 1873, when he went to Glasgow, he intended to give up the Clerkship of the Convention, but the Magistrates of Glasgow requested him not to do so until he saw whether or not it would interfere with his duties as Town-Clerk. He held office till 1876, for several years Mr. Alexander Harris, Depute Town-Clerk of Edinburgh, acting as Depute. In 1874 he issued the first volume of the *Records of Glasgow*, for the members of the Burgh Records Society, and, in 1875, the third volume of *Extracts from the Burgh Records of Edinburgh*, 1557 to 1571.

In March 1878 he submitted to the Convention of Burghs the third volume of extracts from its records, from July 1615 to March 1631, and from July 1649 to December 1676. The record for the period between 1631 and 1649 unfortunately had disappeared, but an abstract of the more important acts of convention from 1552 to 1700 having been discovered, so much of it as applied to the period from 1631 to 1649 was incorporated in a fourth volume, which the Convention authorized to be proceeded with. In February 1880 Marwick issued this volume, dealing with the records from 1677 to 1711. The year 1882 saw the issue to the members of the Burgh Records Society of a fourth volume of *Extracts from the Burgh Records of Edinburgh*, from 1573 to 1589. In 1885 he issued a fifth volume of *Extracts from the Records of the Convention of Burghs*, bringing the publication down to 1738. These volumes did much to increase his reputation as a historian and antiquarian. He contributed a preface to each volume. An index and glossary to the five volumes was prepared by David Donaldson, the editor of Gardner's edition of *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*. An index volume to the *Edinburgh Records*, likewise prepared by Donaldson, was issued in 1892.

In 1876 he published a valuable handbook, *Suggestions as to the Conduct of Elections of School Boards in Parishes in Scotland.*

In 1879 Marwick completed and published a large volume entitled *Observations on the Law and Practice with regard to Municipal Elections and*

the Conduct of the Business of Town Councils and Commissioners of Police in Scotland. This is recognized as the standard work on the subject.

In December 1880 he completed and issued to the members of the Burgh Records Society a volume containing (1) a report by Thomas Tucker on the Settlement of the Revenues of Excise and Customs in Scotland in 1606; (2) a statement of the condition of every Scotch Burgh in 1692; and (3) the Acts of the Royal Burghs of Scotland. To this he prefixed an historical preface. Of *Glasgow Charters and Records*, embracing the period 1175-1717, he issued six volumes, while the seventh volume was passing through the press at the time of his death. In one of these volumes, published in 1897, he gave a most comprehensive account of the constitutional history of Glasgow, from the formation of the burgh till the year 1649. This work he cherished a keen desire to continue till a modern date, but pressure of other concerns unfortunately prevented the accomplishment of that design.

Marwick's literary work, which was carried on amid all the distractions of municipal business, his great reputation as an antiquarian in the early municipal life of Scotland, and his high social position, were recognized, in 1878, by the Senate of the University of Glasgow conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The satisfaction and pleasure he experienced were enhanced by the communication coming from Principal John Caird, and by the information he received that his nomination for the honour had been made by Professor John Veitch. He also highly appreciated the congratulations of Dr. A. B. M'Grigor and Dr. Anderson Kirkwood.

During the years Marwick held the office of Town-Clerk, the freedom of the City of Glasgow was conferred on the following distinguished men: 1873, Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield); 1876, R. A. Cross (Viscount Cross); 1877, Ulysses S. Grant; 1877, Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire); 1881, Sir W. Vernon Harcourt; 1882, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.; 1882, H.R.H. The Duke of Albany; 1882, W. E. Forster; 1883, John Bright; 1883, The Marquis of Lorne (Duke of Argyle); 1890, Henry M. Stanley; 1890, The Earl of Rosebery; 1891, The Marquis of Salisbury; 1891, The Marquis of Bute; 1893, Earl Roberts; 1894, Sir George O. Trevelyan: 1896, Arthur Balfour; 1897, Lord Wolseley; 1897, Joseph Chamberlain; 1901, H.R.H. The Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyle); 1901, The Duke of Fife; 1901, Robert William Hanbury; 1901, Lord Balfour of Burleigh; and, in 1901, Andrew Carnegie. Marwick was brought into touch with these distinguished persons.

Another part of Marwick's official duties was to prepare loyal addresses

from the Corporation on occasions of national importance, and, as already remarked with reference to similar duties in Edinburgh, he excelled in the composition of such documents. He drew up no fewer than ten Addresses to H.M. the late Queen Victoria, eight to H.M. King Edward the VII. and H.M. Queen Alexandra, and five to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, before His Majesty King Edward ascended the throne. These Addresses were always couched in dignified and, in every respect, admirable language, while Marwick's fine presence, which became more and more marked as the years went on, was in keeping with the historic occasion.

During Marwick's term of office as Town-Clerk of Glasgow, upwards of one hundred Acts of Parliament relating to Glasgow and neighbourhood were passed. Sir James's skill and experience were brought into play in the preparation and passing of most of those Acts; but it is foreign to the subject of this memoir even to enumerate them. A *précis* will be found in a work partly written and edited by Sir James, entitled, *Glasgow: The Water Supply of the City from the earliest period of Record: with Notes on various Developments of the City till the close of 1900* (pp. 171 to 248); but perhaps there was no part of his work that Marwick contemplated with greater satisfaction than the various Acts by which the boundaries of the City were extended, with a corresponding increase in the responsibilities of the Town Council.

Other matters of great importance to the city and community with which Sir James was intimately associated were the negotiations which led up to the Acts providing for the purification of the River Clyde, for the transfer of the control of the Police to the Magistrates and Council, for the great increase in the water suppy of the city, and for the erection of the City of Glasgow into a county.

These are only a few examples of the important Parliamentary work carried through in those years. Sir James's skill as a Town-Clerk and Parliamentary agent was well recognized by all classes of the community, and by none more so than by those with whom he was closely associated, in business relationships, both in Glasgow and Westminster. No stronger testimony could be borne than what is contained in the following letter which I received from Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Parliamentary agent, of the firm of Messrs. Martin & Leslie, and author of the Life of the Prince Consort and of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. A greater authority could not be quoted. Sir Theodore's opinion is introduced here to show the quality of the man who had to do largely with the passing of the important Acts above mentioned.

"I am very glad to hear that you have undertaken a memorial of Sir J. Marwick. He was the ideal Town-Clerk of a great city, and there ought to be a permanent record of what he was. He will always be a living figure in the memory of his friends. I always held him in the highest esteem for the strength and dignity and unbending rectitude as a man of business, the outcome of his fine qualities as a man. . . .

"As the Parliamentary agent of the Glasgow Corporation and also of the Clyde Trustees, I was for many years, down to the retirement of Sir James Marwick, on terms of close professional intimacy with him. Our business relations soon expanded into ties of warm personal friendship, and I had frequent opportunities of forming an appreciation of his personal character, as well as of his professional qualities. In the exercise of my profession, during more than sixty years, I have come into contact with many of the ablest men of my time; but of these no one commanded my esteem and respect more than Sir James.

"In a signal degree he possessed all the qualities that go to the making of a great man of business. He had the keen intelligence and quick perception of character, so very necessary for a man who has to meet with many men, and to hold his own against them. He was always master of the details of the subject in hand and sure of the facts to be dealt with. These he would weigh in all their bearings, having an eye not to present effects only, but also to possible contingencies and eventualities, which his great and varied experience enabled him to forecast and to appreciate. He was a pleasant and satisfactory man to work with, for he was quick to seize a suggestion; but a line of action once resolved upon, he followed with a tenacity of purpose not to be shaken. Earnestly zealous for the maintenance of the interests which, by his position, he was called upon to uphold or to defend, he dealt with his opponents so justly and so fairly that, though defeated, they could not but admit that his victory was honourably won. Independent and somewhat masterful in bearing when occasion needed, he was yet of a truly lovable nature, tolerant in his opinions, and always ready to help in a good cause. I found him a warm-hearted and loyal friend, and to me he seemed in person and mind a fine type of the island race from which he sprung, a man of true and quietly courageous heart, who, you might be sure, would at all times

> 'Do the right, because it was the right,
> In scorn of consequence.'"

Many other important events happened in the municipal history of Glasgow from 1873 to 1903. A few may be mentioned: In 1874, the

abolition of tolls on the bridges of the city; in 1876, the laying of the foundation-stone, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, of the new Post Office; in 1877, the establishment of the Mitchell Library in the city; in 1888, the first Glasgow Exhibition, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and visited by H.M. Queen Victoria; in 1889, the housing of the offices of the Corporation in one building; in 1890, the supplying of electrical energy; in 1890, the building of the Art Galleries; in 1894, the municipalization of the tramways; in 1898, the construction of the new aqueduct from Loch Katrine; in 1898, the extension of the Gasworks; and, in 1899, the rebuilding of Glasgow Bridge.

While Marwick acted as Town-Clerk of Glasgow he was associated with no fewer than eleven Lord Provosts. These were: 1871-74, Sir James Watson; 1874-77, Sir James Bain; 1877-80, Sir William Collins; 1880-83, John Ure; 1883-86, Sir William M'Onie; 1886-89, Sir James King, Bart.; 1889-92, Sir John Muir, Bart.; 1892-96, Sir James Bell, Bart.; 1896-99, Sir David Richmond; 1899-1902, Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart.; and 1902-05, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart. With Sir William Bilsland, Bart., who occupied the civic chair at the time of his death, he was on terms of close friendship.

The development of Glasgow while Marwick held the office of Town-Clerk is strikingly shown in the following table, prepared by James Henry, lately Assessor of Glasgow:

Year.	Rental.	Population.	Municipal voters.
1873	£2,504,757	490,000	55,939
1903	5,407,186	782,000	140,558

CHAPTER V.

LIFE AFTER RETIREMENT, 1903-1908.

Sir James resigned office on the 19th November, 1903. Soon after this became known to the citizens of Glasgow, and to his personal friends, it was thought right to testify to their high appreciation of him as a distinguished citizen, a public man, and a personal friend. The movement took the form of having his bust executed by one of the leading sculptors of the day, Sir George Frampton, R.A. It is universally agreed that this bust gives artistic expression to the fine head and massive countenance. In marble, it stands in the Great Hall of the Municipal Art Galleries in Kelvingrove Park, and a replica in bronze was presented to Lady Marwick.

On 28th June, 1904, Sir James received an address from the chief officers of the Corporation who had been associated with him during his career as Town-Clerk of Glasgow. Enclosed in a leather case, the address was bound in a book, its silver cover bearing in relief a medallion portrait of Sir James in the centre, surrounded by Celtic ornamentation, the work of A. Macfarlane Shannon, A.R.S.A. The text of the address was engrossed on parchment with marginal interlacing scroll work, containing as insets, the heraldic arms of Sir James himself; of Kirkwall, where he spent his boyhood; of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he was Town-Clerk; of the Clyde Trust, the County of Lanark, and various burghs annexed to Glasgow during his term of office, as well as of Glasgow University and other learned bodies. The address was signed by no fewer than forty-three officials. An account of the proceedings was afterwards circulated in a beautiful little volume, with a photograph of the *bas-relief*, with illustrations and *fac-simile* signatures.

Sir James's relations with the staff of his office and with the junior officials of the Corporation were always of the most cordial character. His

SIR JAMES MARWICK AND HIS GRANDDAUGHTERS.

From a Photograph by Miss W. M. Marwick.

habitual kindness and consideration awakened in them a chivalrous feeling of personal devotion. This was shown in a peculiarly striking manner on December 22nd, 1908. On the occasion of a complimentary dinner given to Mr. James Henry, City Assessor, when he retired from office. Mr. Henry gave a touching expression to his own feelings and to those of his brother-officials in these terms:

"He could not refrain from referring to one who had only recently passed away—Sir James Marwick—a typical example of the good old stock, and one whom he feared they must regard as *ultima Romanorum*. Whatever those may have thought who only knew Sir James as a kenspeckle figure in the public streets, they who were his brother-officials regarded him with veneration, respect, and love. Sir James was the true friend of all his brother-officials. He was ever ready and pleased to give advice to any official at any time when asked. His sympathy in a time of perplexity was no sham sympathy."[1]

The last few years of his life were spent in retirement from active municipal duty; but although now freed from the distractions to which for many years he had been subjected, he did not weary, nor did he find time to hang heavily on his hands. Nothing was more striking than his literary activity and the way he utilized his day. A good many hours were spent in his well-furnished library, and when one called upon him in the afternoon he was almost invariably to be found at his desk. He wrote diligently day after day, and during those years he produced the *Retrospect*, the work on Markets and Fairs, and the narrative of the journey to the East, already referred to, while he edited several volumes dealing with Glasgow matters in the olden time. Another work in which he took a great interest was the preparation of an elaborate catalogue of his library. Sir James, from boyhood, was a lover of books. He began, in the early days in Edinburgh, to accumulate books, and this, in later years, became a favourite hobby. The result was, that he had a library containing several thousand volumes and pamphlets. Many of these books related to municipal and burgh affairs, but history was well represented, and he had excellent editions of many of our English classics. Sir James was one who thought a book dealing with the best kind of literature should be in good form, and he therefore, if possible, secured fine editions, excellent both as regards printing and binding. He had no taste for books of an ephemeral kind. It cannot be said that he cared much for novels, or poetry, or dramatic literature; historical, archaeological, and antiquarian lore claimed more of

[1] *Glasgow Herald*, Dec. 23, 1908.

his attention. He had a partiality for encyclopædias and dictionaries, and such were always near at hand for reference. He was much occupied also in editing the books dealing with old Glasgow, which have already been noticed. During two months each summer he followed his usual practice of going to the country, and there he was much engaged in his favourite pursuit of photography. The microscope and spectroscope did not now take up much of his attention. He much enjoyed his stay for several seasons in Holme House, Haddington.

Domestic life flowed on smoothly. No man was happier in this respect. His friends were always sure of a warm reception in the afternoon, and, "over the tea cups," the old man was fond of kindly conversation, often recounting the events of old days, and perhaps fighting his battles over again.

The writer was privileged to enjoy many of these conversations. They were like friendly talks in the evening of an autumn day, with the twilight approaching; and one, on such occasions, got an insight into his character and into those principles that had regulated his whole life. While he took much interest in current affairs, he did not, at any time in his life, take an active share in political discussion. In early days a Whig, he gradually, as years came and went, took up more and more a Conservative attitude, until he became wholly identified with the Conservative party. He had no great confidence in the wisdom of democratic government, and he viewed with alarm the progress of socialistic legislation and socialistic theories. The maintenance of the purity of municipal life he often spoke of with some anxiety. He was not favourable to the passage of municipal activity into spheres which he held were outwith its boundaries. With certain prejudices, which all intense natures must have, he sometimes failed to appreciate the views and labours of prominent men, both ecclesiastics and statesmen; but, on the whole, in all such matters, his calm judgment and sane temperament led him to cautiously suspend his opinion on many much-debated questions. He had his personal dislikes, as every strong man must have. Meanness, under-handedness, and, above all, want of probity, he could never forgive. On the other hand, no one was a more sincere and self-sacrificing friend to those he cared for. He would love, encourage, help, and, if necessary, fight for them. His papers show that much of his private life, especially in later years, was occupied with helping others in many diverse ways. His nature showed a remarkable combination of masterful energy with almost feminine tenderness, so he was always ready both with aid and sympathy.

On the highest subject of all, religious belief, he exercised the reticence

one would have expected. Brought up in his early days in a dissenting church—the Associate Seceders—he, as has already been pointed out, became a Congregationalist or Independent; but, in later years, his sympathies were with the Established Church of Scotland, and, had it been necessary to reside elsewhere than in Glasgow, he would, in all probability, have joined that Church. But in all ecclesiastical matters he was, in the strict sense of the word, catholic. His views on questions of religion were broad and tolerant. Attaching less importance to dogma than to life, he was always ready to bid God speed to any religious movement that seemed likely to improve the moral welfare of the people. The greatest of all mysteries, death and the hereafter, often occupied his thoughts, and, after talking of the possibilities, he invariably fell back on the solace and comfort of belief in the goodness and wisdom of Almighty God, in whom, as to the future, all frail creatures might place absolute trust.

So the remaining years slipped past. He, by and by, was troubled with some of the ailments incidental to old age; but, on the whole, his health remained fairly good. If he were rallied on his vigorous appearance—and even now he was a striking man to gaze on, a man who gave one a sense of power and vitality, although now in his eighty-second year—he would say that he knew better than they did what was his real condition of vitality. He had several smart attacks of illness; but, under the advice and assistance of his friend and medical adviser, Dr. James Crawford Renton, he made fairly good recoveries. On Friday, the 20th day of March, 1908, he saw several friends, as usual, in the drawing-room. He became seriously ill during the following morning, and it was found that he was suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. On the night of Tuesday, the 24th of March, surrounded by all his family except his son James, who was on his way across the Atlantic, he passed into the Eternal Rest.

It is hardly necessary to write that the announcement of his death was received with the deepest regret by all classes of the community, not only in Glasgow, but in Edinburgh, and, indeed, throughout the whole country. On Saturday, the 28th day of March, after an impressive service, conducted by his friend and pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hunter, the funeral *cortége*, followed by the Magistrates and Town Council, and by many friends and representative men, proceeded to the railway station for Edinburgh. There the funeral was joined by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, and it proceeded to Warriston Cemetery, where he was laid beside his daughter Maud.

The encomium on great men pronounced by the old Hebrew writer of the *Book of Ecclesiasticus* may well be applied to him:

"*There be of them that have left a name behind them, to declare their praises.* And some there be which have no memorial; who are perished as though they had not been, and are become as though they had not been born; and their children after them. *But these were men of mercy whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten. With their seed shall remain continually a goodly inheritance: their children are within the covenants.*"

J. G. M.

February 1909.

19 WOODSIDE TERRACE, GLASGOW.

From a Photograph by Sir James Marwick.

APPENDIX

EXCERPT FROM REPORT OF THE MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH

Held on the 15th April, 1873.

The Lord Provost (Mr. James Cowan), before taking up the motions, wished to make a statement to the Council which they could all readily understand, he had no doubt, and it was one of course of an exceedingly painful nature for them, since it is the official termination of the connection between Mr. Marwick and the Town Council of Edinburgh. After what had already been said, he thought the fewer words that were said now by them the better. When they had to approach a bitter subject, they had better carry it through, like a surgical operation, as speedily as possible. The following letter had been given to him to read addressed by Mr. Marwick to the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh, and dated the 15th instant:

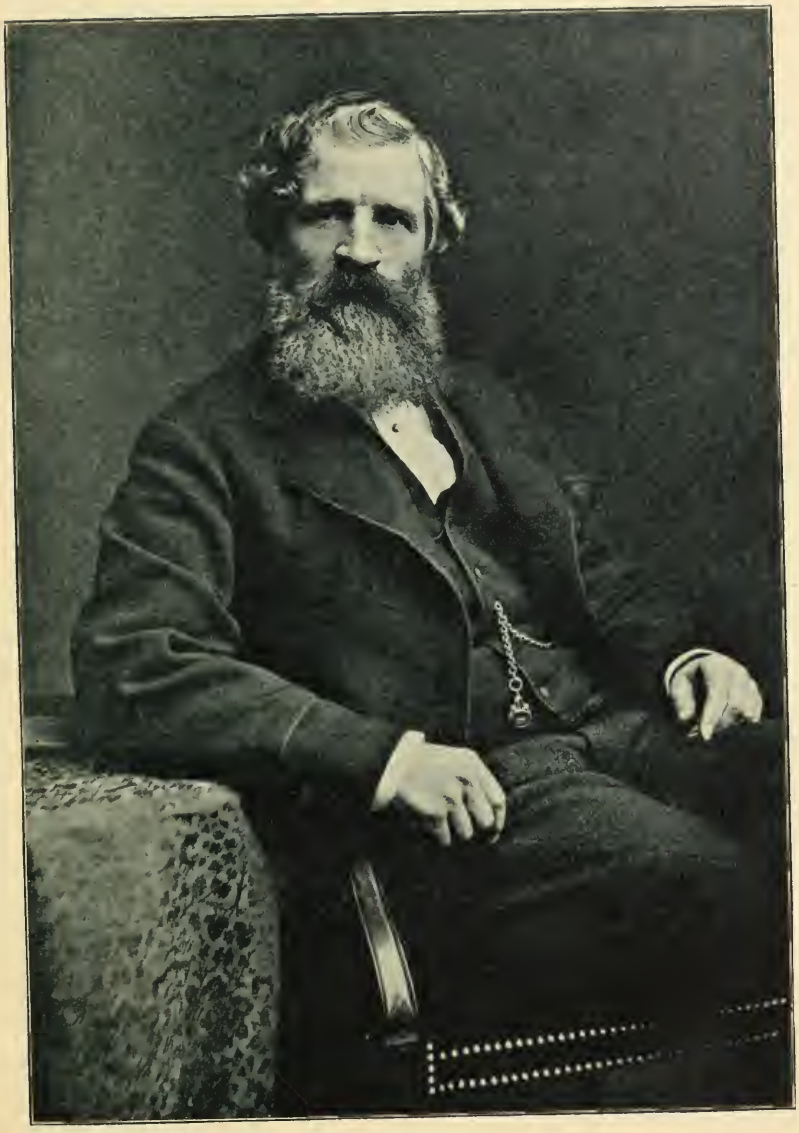
> With reference to my communication of 11th ult., I now beg to resign the office of Town Clerk of Edinburgh from and after the 19th inst. I have already had an opportunity of explaining the circumstances under which this resignation is made, and of expressing my grateful appreciation of all the kindness and consideration I have received from the Magistrates and Council. It will be to me a source of unfailing gratification to remember the kindness with which my efforts to serve the city have been accepted by the Corporation and the citizens; and I can only renew the expressions of my heartfelt wishes for the continued prosperity of Edinburgh, and for the welfare of your Lordship and all your colleagues individually.

He had said before how painful it was for them to part with Mr. Marwick. If anything could assuage that bitter feeling of grief which he was sure they

all had—and no one more than himself, for no one had better experienced his helping hand—it was to see that Mr. Marwick was meeting with his deserts to a certain extent in Glasgow—(hear, hear)—and that he was appreciated there, and was being raised to a very high and dignified position. In the friendship which they all entertained for him, and the regard they had for him, it was a source of satisfaction to them to know that the friend whom they had esteemed was being advanced in life. (Applause.) To the members of the Council, individually and collectively, and to Edinburgh, he need not say the loss would be great. His Lordship did not think he ever in his lifetime met a man with a more wonderful talent and adaptation for work than Mr. Marwick. (Hear, hear.) His clearness of arrangement, his quickness, his perception, were perfectly wonderful; and his power of arranging his ideas, coupled with a facility of getting through work, was truly marvellous. What would appear to his Lordship to be perfectly impossible, Mr. Marwick seemed to do in a few minutes. The Council were going to be put upon their own resources. His Lordship knew they should feel a difficulty for a considerable time, but he knew also that they could not let Mr. Marwick go without once more thanking him for his services to the city of Edinburgh, for the many eminent services he had done her, and for the latest, but not the least—for the admirable way in which he had organised and carried out the work of the School Board election—(hear, hear)—and without assuring him that the sympathies of Edinburgh would follow him. (Hear, hear.) He knew he was out of order in what he was going to propose, but he had consulted with his fellow Magistrates and he knew the Council would permit him to ask them unanimously to authorise the Magistrates to order from their friend Mr. Crighton a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas, to be given for Mr. Marwick as a remembrance of their former connection, and which he might take with him to Glasgow. (Applause.)

Bailie Lewis said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He was sure that not only all the members of Council, but the entire community of Edinburgh, would heartily and cordially concur in what his Lordship had said. (Applause.)

Mr. Marwick (who was deeply affected) remarked that the last official act which he had now to discharge in that chamber, as Town Clerk of Edinburgh, was to recommend the Lord Provost formally to appoint Mr. Harris as *interim* occupant of the chair which he had had the honour to occupy so long. If agreeable to the Council, he should like, before he took his departure, to have the pleasure of administering the oath to Mr. Harris. ("Agreed.")



SIR JAMES MARWICK, FEBRUARY, 1877.

From a Photograph by Messrs. Elliot & Fry.

Mr. Marwick accordingly proceeded to administer the oath to the gentleman who has hitherto acted as his assistant and deputy.

Mr. Marwick afterwards remarked that it was a great gratification to him to feel that, in taking leave of the Council, he left there, as *interim* city clerk, some one who had been trained under himself, and who was so competent to discharge the duties of the position as Mr. Harris was. He sincerely hoped that for many years to come his friend might be able to do good service to the city, and to continue to acquit himself in such a manner as would be honourable to himself and a credit to the town. For the great kindness which had been expressed towards himself, he sincerely thanked them all. He thanked them for the last indication of that kindness, which the Lord Provost had just announced. The intimation had taken him perfectly by surprise; and he could not venture to say more than that he thanked them from the bottom of his heart. (Applause.)

Mr. Marwick then shook hands with each member of Council, and afterwards left the chamber. A hearty cheer expressed the good wishes of the members as he quitted the apartment.—(*The Scotsman, April* 16, 1873.)

ADDRESS TO SIR JAMES DAVID MARWICK FROM HIS COLLEAGUES, 28TH JUNE, 1904.

To Sir James David Marwick, LL.D., F.R.S.E.,
Justice of the Peace,
Deputy Lieutenant of the County of the City of Glasgow.

On the occasion of your retirement from the Town Clerkship of Glasgow, we, who have in various degrees and capacities been associated with you in the service of the City, cannot let the event pass without some formal mark of the public and private esteem in which you have always been held by the responsible heads of the staffs co-ordinated with you in the municipal administration.

Your native Orkney has long watched with admiration your well-won successes, and you on your part cherish among the sanctities of memory those home influences which formed your character in boyhood, and gave your manhood its steadfastness. While you were in private practice in Edinburgh as a solicitor before the Supreme Courts your professional reputation, combined with your acknowledged grasp of affairs, led to your selection for the office of Town Clerk of that city in 1860. The thirteen years of your occupancy of that position only served to furnish opportunities of growing magnitude for your many-sided capacity and resource. It was a period characterised by large measures of city improvement and administrative change, and it demonstrated your possession of that unique mastery of municipal law which was a main cause of your being spontaneously and unanimously requested by the Town Council of Glasgow to accept the Town Clerkship here when it fell vacant in 1873.

Glasgow welcomed you heartily when you came. You have ever since been identified with the manifold processes of municipal expansion, involving not only extensions but also new enterprises in civic legislation and management. In these large and novel operations, no less than in the normal routine of official duty, you have been the skilled and trusty guide of the corporate action, maintaining throughout a pre-eminence of authority on Scottish municipal law and practice. For many years your services

were devoted to the accomplishment of the city's policy of welding into a single municipality Glasgow and the adjacent burghs. In that task repeated effort at last succeeded in reconciling every conflicting interest, and in procuring the Parliamentary seal to a union accepted on all hands as equally inevitable and advantageous. Thus under your hand, in 1891, the independent communities of Govanhill, Crosshill, Pollokshields East, Pollokshields, Hillhead, and Maryhill relinquished their separate existences as police burghs to become merged in the city, along with a large suburban circuit embraced at the same time; and in 1893 it fell to you to shape the enactment by which Her Majesty Queen Victoria raised the city to the dignity of a county of itself. The discharge of the functions of your office has necessarily brought you into continuous contact with the varied departmental activities of the Corporation all through the transaction of business, administrative and legislative, for the city. The officials immediately concerned have ever been the foremost to acknowledge how largely the prosecution of civic schemes and enterprises has been facilitated by the urbane promptitude and efficiency with which you habitually welcomed the representation of interests laid before you.

During the long term of your corporate service a remarkable transition has been taking place. The inherited type of municipality defined by the restraints of ancient usage has passed away. A modern municipality, in a centre of strenuous industrialism and ardent civic thought, more and more reveals itself not as a stereotyped institution, but as a progressive organism which, answering to altered social and political needs, evolves new ideals, fearlessly undertakes fresh responsibilities, and challenges unattempted tasks. The limits of this great evolution lie in a future far beyond human forecast: the essential transformation has, however, been accomplished within your own generation, and you have yourself played an important *rôle* in preparing statutes and devising machinery for that far-reaching development of burghal autonomy. One of the most recent of your municipal publications, dealing primarily with the Water Supply, and generally with the statutory history of Glasgow down to the close of the nineteenth century, has comprehensively registered these phases of institutional growth.

An antiquarian impetus in existence at the close of the eighteenth century had, owing in part to the genius of Sir Walter Scott, become an accelerated force in the first half of the nineteenth century. Its effects were obvious on the succeeding generation of record scholars, men of the stamp of Cosmo Innes, Joseph Robertson, John Stuart, and John Hill Burton, whose friendship you enjoyed in Edinburgh, and who maintained under the gradually more exacting requirements of a progressive historical

science the tradition of antiquarian learning and national enthusiasm. Breathing this atmosphere you shared in its resulting eagerness of archaeological spirit. A notable consequence was, that as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, your own zeal being fired by the consciousness of the importance of the civic archives of Edinburgh, then in your keeping, you were enabled to enlist the concurrent interest of antiquaries to such a degree that the Scottish Burgh Records Society was founded in 1868, an immediate product of your efforts, and bearing your impress upon its entire design. As general archivist to this Society, and editor of almost all its publications, as well as of the cognate Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs, you have continuously exhibited a happy faculty not only for work by yourself, but for evoking work from others, and your long-continued labours since 1868 occupy the first rank of achievement for all purposes of research into the burghal institutions of Britain. Indeed, in this particular field the municipalities of Scotland have had the honour of setting an example to England by exemplifying more clearly than ever before the historical importance of civic archives as vouchers of the story of the older national life. It will therefore be a satisfaction to you in coming years, worthy perhaps to be reckoned among the palliatives of age, that you have witnessed in the growing series of burghal publications, English and Scottish, evidences of the influences spreading in no small part from the toil, which was also the recreation, of your prime.

Nor are we forgetful of your standard treatise on municipal law, nor of your minor monographs on such themes as the High Constables of Edinburgh, the precedency of Edinburgh as compared with the Irish capital, and the making of the River and Harbour of Clyde. Your main claim to public gratitude as a scholar, however, is constituted by those volumes of record and annotation in which the ancient archives of Glasgow have equally with the modern constitutional documents been embodied as material of a great chapter connecting our medieval history with the industrial evolution of to-day.

Nearly every honour that could accompany the approach of age is yours. Her late Majesty, in 1888, conferred upon you the dignity of knighthood, and in 1899 you were enrolled as one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of the City. The University of Glasgow in 1878 expressed the sentiment of the learned circles of Scotland when it bestowed upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, attesting the academic worth of your studies of civic institutions as well as the recognition by your fellow-citizens of the rarely mingled learning, acumen, and dignity with which your functions as Town Clerk have consistently been discharged. The

community at large, and the municipality through unceasing changes of personnel, have regarded you with a respect which grew with the years. Your troop of friends are recruited from every station, and, best gift of all, your way through life has been gladdened by a happy marriage and an affectionate family.

Representative not only of ourselves but of a succession of men who have before us occupied our positions, and among whom, as among us, the tradition of high honour and warm regard towards you persisted without a break, we ask your acceptance of this personal tribute which, besides recording our own regrets at parting from you, is a symbol of the public goodwill you bear with you out of official life into a learned retirement—to endure, we trust, for a long and fruitful span of happy years.

Glasgow, *May*, 1904.

Extract from *Glasgow Herald*, 26th October, 1905.

SIR JAMES MARWICK'S CIVIC SERVICES.
PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL.

THE LORD PROVOST'S EULOGY.

The Lord Provost (Sir John Ure Primrose) said it afforded him sincere and heartfelt pleasure to preside on that occasion, when they were met with the common desire to express their admiration, love and attachment to one who served Glasgow for long years, and who in every act of his public life commanded the confidence and respect of his fellows.

In speaking of Sir James Marwick he had to allude to the old order of chivalry, somewhat decadent, but admirably expressed in Sir James' person and in his public life.

He dignified the office of Town Clerk of Glasgow, and in the exhibition of capacity and charming old-world courtesy associated with every act of his he became the ideal Town Clerk of Great Britain. (Applause.) In paying him that tribute, the language partook of no exaggeration, for in the minds of all he was associated with a cultured capacity that singled him out pre-eminent among Town Clerks. Not only that, but he drew all men towards him by that unfailing and untiring willingness to give of the stores of his knowledge to the common property, and in doing so enriched others from stores that were perennial in himself. That, briefly told, was the motive that had gathered them there that day.

They all remembered well that for more than a generation he had served Glasgow. Glasgow was proud of Sir James, and Glasgow was delighted to think that he walked almost with youthful firmness of tread and alertness of figure, and that many happy years probably lay before him. In that confident hope and expectation they asked the city whom he had served to take over to preserve in perpetual custody a presentment of Sir James as he lived and dwelt among them. And it was now his

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLASGOW.

From a Photograph by Miss W. M. Marwick.

pleasing duty to unveil the bust, which he thought was a triumph of the sculptor's art. It depicted Sir James as they knew him, year in year out, and he had to ask the Corporation to accept it as one of its treasured and valued possessions. (Applause.)

SIR JAMES MARWICK'S REPLY.

I thank you, my Lord Provost, for the kind feeling which prompted you to organise this recognition of my services to Glasgow, and I thank those citizens who have responded to your invitation to offer me and my family this expression of their appreciation and good will.

Like the actor who through a long series of years has played his parts to the satisfaction of his audiences, and on the closing night of a performance which is to be the last of his public efforts takes his final leave of the stage, I may perhaps be allowed to allude to the official work I have now finished. May I trespass so far upon your sympathy as to indulge in an old man's retrospect.

Looking back on my life since early boyhood, through the long vista of sixty-five years, I cannot fail to realise the truth that "There's a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." My early ambition was to study medicine, and, through the influence of friends, to obtain an appointment in India. Had that ambition been realised, my whole fate would have been different from what it has been. I should have been on service during the Indian Mutiny, and probably all of me that is mortal would long ago have been lying in the East. But circumstances led to an entire change of my plans, and I followed the less stirring paths of the legal profession. There again, however, when following out that line of life, I was induced, under special circumstances, and much against my wish, to enter, as a mere stop gap, the Town Council of Edinburgh at the first election under the Act of 1856, which greatly increased the boundaries of the city. Being very unexpectedly returned—and returned, moreover, for three years—I felt bound to devote myself to public work, resolved, however, that, when my term of office expired in 1859, I should confine myself to the duties of private practice. But again unforeseen circumstances intervened to change the whole current of my life. A year before my tenure of office expired, Mr. Sinclair, one of the Town-Clerks of the city, died very suddenly, and, to my surprise, I was urged by influential members of the Corporation to resign my councillorship, with a view, after I had been out of office for a year, to being elected sole Town-Clerk. To that proposal, however—not uncomplimentary

to a young man—I could only give a decided negative. I had entered the Council, I said, very much against my inclination, with not the remotest idea of thereby seeking or attaining any office. I thought the interests of the city required the immediate election of a town-clerk, and I could be no party to an arrangement such as was suggested. But the vacant office was not filled. I retired from the Council, as from the first I had intimated my intention to do, and, shortly before the expiry of twelve months afterwards, I was again approached and asked to accept the town-clerkship. Under such circumstances, and feeling deeply the confidence which the proposal implied—more especially on the part of many with whom I had not been able to act on some of the more exciting questions of the day—I agreed to accept the appointment, was unanimously elected on 18th December, 1860, and for upwards of twelve years devoted myself, with all the energy of which I was capable, to the performance of the duties of the office.

So matters remained till towards the end of 1872, when I received a communication from Glasgow, expressing the desire of the Lord Provost (Sir James Watson) and a small deputation of the Town Council to meet me in Edinburgh. Assuming that they wished to consult me as to the position of matters at that time in relation to the town-clerkship, I had a conference with them. To my surprise I learned that the object of their visit was to ascertain if I would be disposed to transfer my services to Glasgow. That, I said, was a serious proposal, which I could not even consider till I knew definitely what proposal they had to make. The Provost said one of the matters on which the deputation had been asked to sound me was as to whether I would consider an appointment during the pleasure of the Council. "Not for a moment," I said. "Here I hold my appointment as a constitutional one, *ad vitam aut culpam*, and retain my connection with my firm as a solicitor. No salary you could offer me would induce me to accept an office which would place me at the mercy of a popularly elected body, and hamper me in the honest and unfettered performance of my duty to the community." The deputation, I think, were not surprised to receive this answer, and an appointment on terms other than those specified in the Act of Parliament was never again mooted. After many negotiations with the committee, through their law adviser, Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, whose professional skill and experience, and high sense of honour, were widely known, and inspired me with the fullest confidence, I decided to accept the town-clerkship of Glasgow. So I terminated my connection with Edinburgh as on 19th April, 1873. But I can never forget the kindness with which the Magistrates and Council

of that city and its citizens publicly expressed, in various ways, their appreciation of my service to the community there.

On intimating my resignation to the Corporation of Edinburgh they asked me to retain my office till they could complete necessary arrangements, and to this I gave a cordial assent. But the Corporation of Glasgow were desirous that I should enter upon my duties here as soon as possible; so, having arranged to divide my services for a short time between the two cities, I was inducted into office here on the 10th of March.

Having thus filled for between four and five weeks the office of town-clerk both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, I gave my undivided service to Glasgow after the 10th of March, 1873, and spared no effort to justify the appointment which the Magistrates and Council had made. Of the confidence and friendly feeling with which I was received by them I retain a grateful recollection.

It is interesting to me to recall the immense developments of this city during the thirty-one years of my tenure of the Town-Clerkship. I have not the precise figures beside me, but Mr. Henry has kindly furnished me with them. In 1873, when I entered upon my duties here, the rental of the city was £2,504,727, the population numbered 490,000, and the municipal voters numbered 55,939; in 1903 the rental was £5,407,186, the population numbered 782,110, and the municipal voters numbered 140,555. These figures, however, give but a very inadequate idea of the progress made and the works undertaken by the municipality in every direction during these years.

Happily this meeting, and to-day's ceremony, afford me an opportunity, of which I gladly take advantage, to close my public life by expressing my warm sense of the kindness which I and my family have received from the citizens of Glasgow during the thirty-two years of our residence in it. Here, as in Edinburgh, few of my old friends now remain, but the affection with which I cherish the memories of those who have passed away seems to deepen with the progress of the years. Nor does that progress affect the warm sense I entertain of such kindness as that which is evinced by your lordship and the many friends, known and unknown to me, who offer me this tribute of their regard.

With a full heart I tender you and them my warmest acknowledgment and thanks.

One of the pleasantest things with which my connection with Glasgow will always be associated is the relation in which I have been privileged to stand to the various officials of the city. Nothing could be more

gratifying, or more unexpected, than the way in which their feelings towards myself have been indicated.

And, if I may be allowed to refer to the work of the distinguished artist which is presented to you to-day, may I not say that the compliment you pay me is enhanced by representing the skill of the sculptor, whom I am glad to be able to include among my personal friends. His genius received, at an early period of his professional career, the recognition of the Royal Academy, which elected him to its highest rank as an Academician. Apart, therefore, from any interest which can possibly attach to the subject on which he has bestowed so much friendly interest and care, this bust and its counterpart will be interesting as a work of art into which he has infused so much of his own conspicuous personality.

Again, my Lord Provost, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you. I thank you for myself, I thank you for my wife, whom you so graciously recognise. I thank you also on behalf of the members of my family, present and absent, for the kindness of which we are this afternoon the recipients.

EXCERPT FROM MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW

Held on 26th March, 1908.

Before the ordinary business of the meeting was proceeded with, the Lord Provost (Sir William Bilsland) referred to the death of Sir James D. Marwick, LL.D., which took place on 24th instant. Sir James had for the long period of thirty years (1873-1903) filled, with great distinction, the office of Town Clerk of the City and of chief legal adviser to the Corporation, and that during an epoch of unparalleled development in its Municipal organisation and sphere of operations. He gained very early in his career the confidence and esteem of the community, and was recognised as the most eminent authority on Municipal law and burghal affairs in Scotland. By his courteous manner, his great mental capacity, and his consideration to men of widely different opinions, Sir James represented the finest traditions of public service, and contributed in no small degree to the high position which Glasgow has attained in Municipal administration and progress. He had also rendered invaluable public service through his researches into local history and his publications relating to the ancient burgh records of Edinburgh and Glasgow. During the all too brief period of his well-earned retirement he had continued his investigations in the direction indicated, and it was satisfactory to know that his recent work was so far advanced that it might yet be given to the public. The Lord Provost thereupon moved that the Corporation record in the Minute of this Meeting their appreciation of the valuable and faithful service which Sir James had rendered to the Municipality during his lengthened tenure of office, and a sense of the great loss which the community had sustained by the removal of one of its most distinguished and notable citizens, and that an excerpt from said Minute be sent to Lady Marwick, along with an expression of the deep sympathy of

the members of the Corporation with her and the members of her family in their bereavement. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Myles, the Town Clerk, thereafter, on behalf of the former colleagues of Sir James, expressed their acquiescence in, and satisfaction with, the appreciative reference which had been made to the deceased by the Lord Provost. Those who had thus been associated with Sir James in the work of the various departments of the Municipality were justly proud of his achievements, not only in the official position which he had adorned for so many years, but also in connection with the self-imposed tasks which had won for him the name of historian of the city. They also thought of their revered chief as one who had left behind him an example of stainless honour and of devotion to duty in the public service, and desired to unite with the members of the Corporation in tendering their sincere sympathy to his sorrowing widow and family.

A. W. MYLES,
Town Clerk.

SIR JAMES AND LADY MARWICK, 9TH JULY, 1905, (GOLDEN WEDDING).

From a Photograph by Miss W. M. Marwick.

REPRINT FROM

THE MONTHLY CALENDAR OF TRINITY CHURCH,

CLAREMONT STREET, GLASGOW, APRIL, 1908.

At the Morning Service on Sunday, March 29th, Dr. Hunter preached a memorial discourse for the late Sir James Marwick. Selecting as his text Hebrews xii. 1—"Compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses," Dr. Hunter said, that the witnesses in the text were not spectators, not witnesses of us, but witnesses to us of the practical power of faith. It was one of the supreme benefits of the study of history and biography that it enlarged for us the cloud of witnesses and filled the shining seats with even worthier companies. We cannot add to the sum of our knowledge an acquaintanceship with the life and character and work of a true and faithful man without adding something to our own moral power—to those influences which, in days of darkness, when stupor creeps over us and weariness, and we surrender our feelings a prey to the difficulties of the situation, will rouse us to new life and energy. Admirations were mighty forces in the shaping of character and life. The touch of a noble soul was one of Nature's sacraments. Blessed were we if we could behold among the cloud of witnesses to faithful living, men and women whom we ourselves had known and loved, and who were no longer with us, but whose presence in our memory hallowed our days, protecting us from evil and stimulating us to good. We could hardly possess a holier, a sweeter, a stronger help to fidelity than the memory of departed goodness.

> Behold I dream a dream of good
> And mingle all the world with thee.

At the close of his discourse Dr. Hunter said—Since last Sunday a singularly faithful and noble life has vanished from our sight, and been added to the cloud of witnesses by which we are compassed about. It is not my custom to preach what are generally called funeral sermons—for the Christian minister is not called to be either a judge or a eulogist—

but the removal by death of one who for thirty-five years has been a member of this Church, and for nearly the whole of that time has held office as one of its deacons and managers, and whose name and personality had almost become part of the Church, makes a special reference to him quite unavoidable and entirely becoming and fitting on my part. We cannot bury such a man as Sir James Marwick in utter silence. We are moved to such grateful remembrance as this service contemplates by all our finer instincts and affections. To me personally the loss is more than I can say. I dare not trust myself to speak of him as I fain would in his more intimate relation to myself and my work in this place. How many times when lesser men have barked at me, have I been encouraged by the thought of his friendship, esteem and confidence. My first contact with him, more than twenty-two years ago now, instantly inspired unquestioning confidence which the multitude of years only deepened. No minister could have had a more loyal and chivalrous friend, and it was little wonder that my feelings towards him became almost filial in the quality of their respect and love. He always had much to say about the higher and wider aspects of my work in this community, and possessing the requisite knowledge and sympathy he had an intellectual as well as a religious interest in my ministry. Liberality is a quality that lies more in a man's character and heart than in his way of thinking, but Sir James Marwick was both liberal in his religious temper and in his religious views. He was a man of open mind, ever learning, and up to the end buying and reading the newest books which dealt with the living questions of religion. Ever since I knew him he was deeply interested in the adjustments of the essentials of the Christian faith to the new science, both physical and critical. His attitude towards the new Biblical criticism was particularly receptive. For him there was no doctrinal finality. He believed in theological expansion and development, not in the destruction of old beliefs, but in their fulfilment in ever truer, higher, and nobler forms. A believer in the Congregational principle or ideal, yet he was truly catholic, intolerant only of intolerance, and longing and hoping to see a Church on a national scale honestly wide enough to embrace all disciples of Jesus Christ.

To us as a Congregation his loss is great and well-nigh irreparable. In critical times in our affairs his trained faculty and just judgment made him a trusted counsellor—giving to his few wise and measured words a greater worth than floods of other people's talk. To a Church which stands for an order of teaching and worship which in the nature of things can only appeal to a minority, to the more serious and thoughtful in the community, his moral and practical support was invaluable.

But it is not only his family and friends and Church which have lost in this loss. The tributes of high regard and honour which his death called forth from the press of the country, and his funeral yesterday, which brought to this Church so many representative citizens, speak of a loss to society at large. The eminence Sir James Marwick attained he won by no arts, but by the force of a sterling character, of vigorous and untiring intellectual activity, and of a strong and compelling sense of duty. There was no schism in his life. His whole influence, public and private, was on the side of righteousness. He hated all crooked ways with a perfect hatred, and looked down, perhaps with too proud a scorn, on those expedients and make-shifts which are sometimes dignified by public bodies with the name of practical wisdom. He was quite incapable of doing anything that would lower the dignity of public life. His whole bearing was such as we love to associate with a public servant, and was a constant rebuke to those free and easy manners and ways in public life which swiftly degenerate into disrespect, vulgarity, and worse. In his character and conduct we always saw a rare union of courtesy with dignity, of kindness with veracity and uprightness, of simplicity with culture. He was not a faultless man, there are no such men, thank God, anywhere. He had his prejudices, he knew whom and what he liked, and whom and what he did not like equally well, but there was no littleness in him, and at heart he was most gentle and kind and sympathetic. We may sum up his public life in the simple but great panegyric—"After he had served his own generation according to the will of God, he fell on sleep." To most lives in this world of broken hopes and purposes and arrested progress, there is always a sad and unfinished side, but the life of our departed friend was rounded and full, and though with faculties unimpaired he was busy to the last in literary labours, his public work, the task of his long and strenuous career, was finished and complete when death summoned him. There are words in Milton's tragedy of "Samson Agonistes" which might be his truthful epitaph:

> Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
> Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
> Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair,
> And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

With us who knew him, with this Church and this city remain his work and his character—the memory and inspiration of a noble and faithful life. Those who have had the privilege of his friendship must be ever grateful for what it has been to them. Amid these ways of earth and time we see each other too closely to see justly. But "there is wisdom with

great death." And for him who has gone all must be well wherever he is. It is not easy to believe, as we recall that noble figure which so lately moved among us, that the intellectual and moral forces which we have known and felt so long are dissolved into the earth. Over him death can have no power. God is mindful of His own.

When a great gulf was opened in the heart of Rome only a young man's life could close it up. There are, I earnestly hope, young men here and elsewhere whose lives—a living sacrifice—will close the gulf made in our Churches and in our city in recent weeks by the death of so many outstanding and eminent men.

LETTER FROM DAVID YELLOWLEES, ESQ., M.D., LL.D.

I HEARTILY congratulate you and the family on the very interesting and admirable Memoir which Dr. M'Kendrick has given of your father. I am sure it will be greatly welcomed by all who knew him.

Of course we all see our friends, as our friends likewise see us, in the special aspects of their character which chiefly impress ourselves, and in the traits of their individuality which, whether by similarity or by contrast, respond to our own.

Apart altogether from his great legal attainments, his wide antiquarian knowledge, and his pre-eminent mastery of all municipal affairs; apart from the soundness of his judgment, the weight of his opinions and the convincing clearness with which he expressed them; apart from that side of his life which all men knew and which was, so to say, public property; I always saw behind it, noble in mien, courteous in manner, prompt in action, a high-toned Christian gentleman whom I was proud to call my friend and who called me his; wide in his sympathies and interests, strong and fearless in his convictions, conscious of what was due to himself and his position, but never unmindful of what was due to others, most tolerant of views opposed to his own when they were honestly held, but most intolerant of insincerity or meanness, a genial, kind, warm-hearted, aye tender-hearted friend, always ready with sympathy, counsel, and help, finding his chief happiness in his home circle when the day's work was over, and never happier than when entertaining at his own table friends whom he trusted and loved. This is the character-picture which remains with me after thirty-five years of unbroken friendship; and the world seems emptier since he left it.

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